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GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }

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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscription to our paper.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

☞ We invite attention to the proceedings of the Union meeting at Hopkinsville on the 4th instant. They have the true ring, and right musical and inspiriting it is. The Union ball is rolling in Kentucky. Let every true Kentuckian press forward to speed it on its way. And let every false Kentuckian get out of its way if he would not be crushed beneath it.

KENTUCKY AND THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.—A distinguished officer in the Federal service, who is now in command of a division of the Army of the Mississippi in Georgia, has written to us to say that our warnings of an intended rebel raid into this State have been most proper. He feels confident that it will be made upon the most gigantic scale, and require extraordinary exertions to repel it. Deserters, our secret service men, prisoners, and rebel papers, all concur in the one idea that Longstreet, aided by Breckinridge, Buckner, and Morgan, will burst into the State, while at the same time Johnston will threaten our advance before Chattanooga to keep our whole army employed there. John H. Morgan is at this present time somewhere in the neighborhood of Abingdon, Virginia, fitting out and remounting his command. This fact is almost indisputable, from circumstances which we will state. His men went from the front in Georgia some time since by rail to Richmond, and he refused a donation from the ladies of Columbia, S. C., of money to fit out his command, in a letter which was dated at Lynchburg, saying "the government had kindly undertaken to furnish all necessary equipments for his *intended expedition*." This information is derived from the Atlanta papers, which publish the correspondence, and gives additional plausibility to our former conjectures. Though we do not know exactly where the blow will be struck, or in what numbers the rebels will be prepared to assail us, the "intended expedition" must be set down as a fixed fact. There are various rumors afloat from time to time, of which, like the letters of the Venetian Senators, it may be said—

Though they jump not on a just account
They all confirm a Turkish fleet
And bearing up to Cyprus.

We have for a long time back felt it our duty to impress this matter upon our military authorities, not that we doubt their zeal and vigilance, but as a result of our anxiety that commensurate measures may be taken to meet the storm, that our noble people may be properly roused, and our beautiful and much-tried State may not be again ravaged by rebel invasion. As a necessary adjunct to the main design of attempting the conquest of Kentucky, all the secret sympathizers with the rebellion in the midst of are busily at work; there are organized gangs going about to steal horses and secrete them; incendiary fires are directed toward the business portions of our interior towns so that they may no longer be the rendezvous of Federal troops; smuggling is carried on briskly to have stores prepared at proper depots for the immediate wants of the despoilers; and the public mind is kept continually excited by petty raids and rumors of raids, in order to divert it from the main point of danger. There may seem to be no concert of action between the lawless acts reported in Shelby or Christian counties, the sacking of Paducah, or the attempt at Shelbyville, but that invisible and mysterious magnetism of disloyalty, which for three years and over has served as the means of rebel intercommunication from one extreme of our State to the other, and even beyond it, is still working through its underground communications and grape-vine telegraphs. The hydra-headed rebellion has but one gall which is venomous and poisonous in its secret effects and its daring efforts.

The lull in the war is universally regarded as the calm before the storm, and those who profess to have the most intimate knowledge of the rebel plans say that Lee in Virginia has 130,000 men, Johnston and Longstreet 95,000 men, and that 50,000 more are in various other departments, exclusive of about the latter number on detached service, and new conscripts. These armies are composed of effective men, and the rebel leaders have resolved to use them in an attempted invasion of the loyal States, as the defensive policy has exposed the frontier Confederate States to the ravages of war, the destruction of supplies, and the inability to raise crops during the coming season. It is declared by an Alabama paper when urging a simultaneous advance, that it would be better to die fighting at the North than to starve in the South. This is the animating sentiment, and thence we have for a long time been mystified as to rebel movements, or they have been made with the intention of preventing any concentration of the Federal forces, while our enemy, moving on interior lines, and having uninterrupted railroad communication from Richmond to Rome and East Tennessee, can move their men upon the most exposed point of attack. The fruits of this policy have been seen in Forrest's dash upon Paducah, which does not seem to have been apprehended by our officers. Invasion is the only safety for the rebels, and, as they cannot gain material advantages by pressing northward through desolated Virginia, the comparatively well-supplied States of Tennessee and Kentucky are tempting invitations to them. They hope to free their own homes from the presence of our armies, to obtain all the articles so much needed, to enforce their conscription laws, and to gain accessions from their sympathizers as they advance. It is manifest, then, that the most exposed point we can apprehend is in the direction of Abingdon, through one of the gaps of the Cumberland Mountains, and all our information leads to the conviction that the attempt will be made from that quarter. It is not politic for us to say what dispositions have been made to thwart any such design, but we would impress upon all our friends in the exposed country of Southeastern Kentucky the necessity of organization and vigilance to protect themselves from marauding bands. The weather will soon be propitious for active field operations, and we must expect them before this month has closed, but in the meantime the most desperate efforts may be anticipated to terrorize the State, and produce such confusion that the invasion will be unimpeded at its outset. The greatest damage will re- [illegible] from the first blows of the rebe's, for it [illegible] d all doubt, that, as they cannot hold possession of our soil for any length of time, they will show their vindictive spirit by the unnecessary destruction of private property and insults to defenceless Union families, while at the same time they will aim to destroy all the public records and leave desolation behind them when they are compelled to retreat. Food and raiment for their present purposes, and the obliteration of all indictments and judicial proceedings for their future security, are the principal motives that actuate the traitor Kentuckians in planning another invasion of our State. They have no hope of military success, and they have degenerated from armed rebels to lawless desperadoes, horse-thieves and cut-purses; they have the energy of desperation and not the courage of true men.

ROOT THEM OUT.—There are two thousand lottery ticket venders in New York, and as many more, altogether, in the other great cities of the Union. There are only three lottery grants now in operation—two in Kentucky and one in Missouri. There ought to be none. We hardly know which most demoralizes a community, "policy" shops or petty grog shops. Root both out.

This paragraph from an Eastern contemporary meets our most hearty concurrence; but the two lottery grants in our State are fastened upon us and cannot be repealed, though they will soon expire by the fulfilment of the objects for which they were bestowed. Our State court of last resort has decided on several occasions that the rights vested in the grantees cannot be impaired. We observe also a petition to President Lincoln in circulation calling for heavy taxation upon tickets and a license for venders of lottery tickets. To this there can be no objection; but those who have been instrumental in getting up this petition are mistaken in supposing that the managers of lotteries make $15,000 daily. We imagine that if such a sum were guaranteed to them for a few days, they would be very willing to give up their grants, for the Shelby College and the city of Frankfort have no exorbitant ideas, but have contracted debts on the faith of their privileges, which, if discharged, they would be ready to relinquish all future operations. The evil which has fastened itself upon the lottery business is the policy system as carried on in the large Eastern cities, and the efforts of the lottery managers to break down the infamous policy dealers have caused the latter to turn upon the former and besiege our State Legislature and Congress to interfere with pre-existing contracts. There are some evils which cannot be rooted out, but must die out, and we feel confident that there will be no lottery grant in the year 1870 which its owners will care to possess, for the system has the symptoms of decay and will perish before the time we have designated. The malignity of these policy men has been unexampled, and their agents were active at Frankfort last winter in their endeavors to interfere with the lottery grants, but were unable to effect anything, although Mr. Benton, of Kenton county, introduced a bill at the close of the session, and it is understood that he has been their legal adviser before he was elected to the Legislature. It is very clear that Kentucky cannot interfere with the lottery grants which in an evil hour she legalized, and if the revenue officers of the Federal Government have been overreached by the lottery managers in the collection of stamp duties and licenses, the officials in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, are quite incompetent for their positions. The petition to which we have referred says there are one hundred venders of lottery tickets in this city, but we know of only one, and we are not certain whether that one is now doing business. We refer to this matter not because we are not anxious to have lotteries eradicated, but to avoid the adoption of any course of policy which would entail litigation upon our State which cannot but result in the success of the grantees of the lottery privileges. No one will be more rejoiced than ourselves when the whole system is exploded, but if those who are working for reform desire an ample field for their labor let them go among the miserable and degraded policy shops of the large Eastern cities and they will find work to last them for years and a herculean labor before them equal to the purgation of the stable of the Argonaut by changing the course of the river Alpheus to wash its filth away.

☞ There are great exertions making in Washington to extend the patent for Goodyear's india-rubber and Woodworth's planing machine. They have both had one extension, and immense fortunes have been made by the fortunate owners, but there should be a limit to the protection of inventive genius, as the people are heavily taxed while it lasts. India-rubber now enters into many useful articles, and will be further extended as soon as the right to its general use shall be thrown open. Everybody who builds a house, or indeed who tenants one, pays a tribute to Woodworth, because he was the first to apply machinery to the preparation of flooring boards, &c. We are all willing to recompense an inventor liberally and munificently, but after a proper lapse of time the public has paid for it, and the right should be transferred to those who have thus acquired the rights of purchasers. If no limit is assigned we are compelled to keep on paying one man, when, perhaps, the valuable discovery would, during that time, have been made by other persons. A short term of patent right is preferable on many accounts; if it is really worthy it will soon remunerate the discoverer, and mechanical talent will be constantly at work to suggest improvements. Perhaps the magnetic telegraph pays as well as any so called invention, though in reality it was nothing more than a fortunate applicatin of general principles and laws of nature. The companies organized under its patent are paying fabulous dividends, and those who use the wires are charged very heavy rates. Let the system be thrown open to general use, as it should have been from the first, the Government remunerating Professor Morse, and we shall have a cheaper and more reliable means of intercommunication than we have ever yet enjoyed. If there are any combinations discovered at Washington to lobby extensions of patents through Congress we hope they will be frustrated. The public good and private interests both require the immediate termination of the two great monopolies to which we at first alluded, and of the last as soon as it can be fairly done without prejudice to present owners.

☞ Lamar, the late rebel emissary to Europe, in his Georgia speech, told all kinds of falsehoods to deceive his credulous Confederate auditors. Among other things, which fairly rivalled Major Longbow or Baron Munchausen, he asserted that "the financiers of London had taken the Confederate loan, while they refused to touch that of the United States." When it is so well known that our Government has offered no loan to European capitalists to aid in the prosecution of the war, Lamar's idle assertion needs no refutal. If the financiers of London ever bit at the Confederate loan, we have never heard it so stated until it came from Lamar; there was some of it taken in France, and in Frankfort, but no open transactions have ever been reported in England. It is now at from forty to fifty per cent discount, no matter who took it, or where it was negotiated. Like the watch stuffers in the large Eastern cities, Lamar and his coworkers doubtless found a greenhorn now and then upon whom they palmed off their worthless articles.

☞ The Chattanooga Gazette says that the Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee, Brigadier-General Carter, has determined to send all resident female rebels to Montreal, Canada.

BARRACKS NEWS.—But a small amount of business was transacted at the Barracks yesterday. Thirty-one convalescents were received from various points. Two companies of the 16th U. S. regulars reported as on their way to the front. One hundred and four stragglers and convalescents, recruited for duty, were forwarded to Nashville yesterday morning, and thirty-two to Lexington. The transfers of deserters were: Eleven to Nashville and four to Cairo. Harvey Mooney, company I, 66th Indiana regiment, was yesterday arrested in Jeffersonville as a deserter, and transferred to this side of the Ohio to be placed in confinement. John B. Filber, company E, 5th Kentucky infantry, was found in the city yesterday enjoying a furlough unauthorized by his commanding officers. He was arrested by the patrols, and will be returned to his regiment under guard. John H. Kipperden, company B, 38th Indiana volunteers, was arrested several days ago in Washington county, Indiana, charged with desertion. He was received at the Barracks yesterday, and sent to the Military Prison.

☞ Governor Bramlette has appointed Mr. J. P. Flint, of Hopkinsville, an agent of the State of Kentucky to visit the various camps of colored troops for the purpose of obtaining vouchers for such as are from Kentucky, and to obtain such evidences of the enlistments of Kentucky colored troops now in Tennessee and other organizations as will enable the State to obtain proper credit therefor. Mr. Flint has already visited several colored camps, and has ascertained that he can get proper vouchers for those negroes belonging to loyal citizens.

The speech of Col. Wolford at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday last, extracts of a full report of which are given elsewhere, is worth the reading, to see how incoherently a man who has nothing to say can talk.

Cin. Commercial.

Well, we have read the *speech*, and we have read your *editorials*, and we see how much better a man who you think has *nothing* to say can talk than one who you think has *something* to say can write.

☞ Gen. Grant has thus far seemed to leap over all the obstructions that the rebels could put in his way, as if they were four-rail fences. The rebs must think that he was vaccinated with virus from an unruly cow.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., April 5, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I herewith send you a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of Union men at the Courthouse in Hopkinsville yesterday, with a request that you insert them in your paper. Notwithstanding the weather was inclement, there was a good attendance of sturdy yeomen of the county, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Indeed the fervor of patriotic feelings of devotion to the Constitution and Union and suppressing the rebellion that characterized all the proceedings were well calculated to remind us of the better days of Kentucky patriotism and purer loyalty of 1861-2, when the hearts and hands of all Union men acted in perfect harmony, and only for one great purpose—the suppression of the rebellion and maintenance of the Union.

After explaining the objects of the meeting, the Chairman in a brief manner referred to the present condition of the country, and its history since the beginning of the rebellion, and especially to the fact that at the beginning Kentucky took her position upon high constitutional grounds for the Union and suppressing the rebellion; that the principles then assumed had been ratified again and again in every possible form by public meetings and conventions, at the polls, at the several elections in 1861, and subsequent elections, and by the Legislature; that if we were right at the beginning, as we all believe, it was because our principles were right. If our principles were right then, the same principles are right now; men may change but principles never.

After the adoption of the resolution B. C. Ritter was called for, who in a brief but eloquent speech defended the position of the conservative Union men of Kentucky, and urged them by all the high considerations of the past, present, and future of our country to maintain their principles, the constitution, the Union, and the government of our fathers, and, as a means of doing this, to vote for none but a loyal conservative man for President. It is worthy of remark that in this connection he incidentally mentioned the name of Geo. B. McClellan, and at the bare mention of his name, like the thunder that follows an electric flash, a burst of enthusiastic applause was heard from every part of the audience, which proclaimed in unmistakable language that the hearts of the people are for him for the next Presidency.

Should he or any other conservative man be nominated, the voters of this county, and we have no doubt of the whole State, will show at the polls, in November next, that, as in days past, they are ready to do their whole duty to themselves, their country, and their God.

UNION.

At a public meeting held pursuant to notice, at the Court-house in Hopkinsville, Ky., on Monday, the 4th of April, 1864, it being county court day, Col. George Poindexter was called to the chair, and John McGowan was appointed secretary.

After a short address by the Chairman, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, on motion, B. C. Ritter, Zera Morris, W. T. Merritt, B. S. Campbell, and Richard Durrett were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. Said committe, after retiring for a time, reported the following:

WHEREAS, The time for electing a President and a Vice President of the United States is drawing near, and deeming it proper that the people, in primary assemblies, should select their agents to nominate suitable persons for these high offices; and whereas, the Union Central Committee of Kentucky have called a State Convention, to meet in Louisville, on the 25th of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention which is to meet in Chicago on the 4th of July next, and also appoint suitable persons as candidates for Presidential Electors for this State; therefore—

1. *Resolved*, That we approve the call for said Convention, and the time and place of holding the same.

2. *Resolved*, That the following named persons be appointed to represent this county in said Convention: E. S. Edmunds, Sam'l A. Means, Dr. J. H. Usher, Elijah Cravens, W. W. McKinzie, E. Meacham, Capt. H. Cooper, Capt. James Hester, Dr. J. C. Metcalf, T. C. Fruit, John McClelland, H. A. Steel, W. T. Merritt, James Caskey, E. Edwards, Judge R. T. Petree, James Brame, John P. Ritter, Capt. B. T. Underwood, B. C. Ritter, Dr. R. H. Kelly, James F. Buckner, Edw'd Hale, Wm. P. Hopkins, James Clark, Rich'd Durrett, Joab Clark, Z. Morris, Wm. McKinny, J. K. Gant, John McGowan, L. A. Walter, B. S. Campbell, Col. Geo. Poindexter, Dr. E. R. Cook, and E. H. Hopper.

3. *Resolved*, That at the beginning of the present disastrous war, after a careful survey of the monstrous condition into which we were precipitated, and in view of the dreadful future, with all its consequences and calamities, we took our stand upon high constitutional principles for the preservation of the Union and government as made by our revolutionary sires; that our object in the war was to put down the rebellion and sustain the government; and when these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease. That we have seen no reason to abandon our principles or change our purposes, but are more confirmed in the wisdom and justice of both.

Resolved, That we have always held the Union of the States with such rights to each as contemplated by the framers of our government, a faithful adherence to the Constitution, and a strict compliance with law, as indispensable to permanent peace, prosperity, liberty, and security.

Resolved, That a mere Union of the States, without the guarantees of the Constitution and faithful administration of laws, will not secure to us the ends of all good governments, to-wit: "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" therefore we deem it our highest and most sacred duty to use all legitimate means not only to secure and maintain a Union of all the States, but also to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution" and the form of government handed down to us by our fathers from all aggression, North or South, and transmit them to our children, unimpaired, as the best civil government and greatest earthly heritage.

Resolved therefore, That we will vote for no man for President and Vice-President, whose known principles and antecedents, do not give a sufficient guarantee that he will devote all his powers to the suppression of the present wicked rebellion, and the maintenance of the "Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Louisville Journal and Democrat, with a request that they give publication to them.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. POINDEXTER, Ch'm.

JOHN MCGOWAN, Sec'y.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

"THE UNION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."—Mr. Clay, in his memorable speech before the Legislature of Kentucky in 1850, said:

If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave law should continue and increase and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union. Present parties have been created by division of opinion as to the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the systems of policy springing out of the administration of the government of the Union lose all their interest and importance if that Union is to be dissolved. They sink into utter insignificance before the all important, pervasive, and paramount interest of the Union itself, and the platform of that Union party will be the Union of the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws; and, if it should be necessary to form such a party and it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself, in this place, a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements. Sir, I go further; I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity, and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go a step further—if I am alive I will give my humble support for the Presidency to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and aloud that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

This celebrated passage was levelled directly at the abolition Whigs or Whig abolitionists, who, under the leadership of Mr. Seward, were organizing a factious opposition to the great measures of compromise adopted two months before under the auspices of Mr. Clay. In other words, the passage was levelled directly at the faction, which, augmented by recruits from all parties, styled itself a few years later the Republican party, and contested for the Presidency under the leadership of John C. Fremont. If Mr. Clay thus denounced the Republican party in its germ, what would he have said of it if he had lived to see it in its full-blown and full-eared maturity?

Our readers do not need to be reminded, however, that Mr. Clay had a strangely exact foreknowledge of what the Republican party would be in its maturity, as well as of the calamities it would serve to inflict upon the Union he loved and guarded so well. We three or four months ago cited his language on this point, from one of the most remarkable of his speeches in the Senate of the Union; but, as the point is of fearfully increasing interest, we here cite his language anew. Speaking of the men who now control the government, and who seem resolved to perpetuate their control if possible by fair means or foul, he said:

With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences.

* * * * * * *

They began their operations by professing to employ only persuasive means in appealing to the humanity, and enlightening the understandings, of the slaveholding portion of the Union. If there were some kindness in this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that there was rather a presumptuous display also of an assumed superiority in intelligence and knowledge. For some time they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our interest; but, impatient with the slow influence of their logic upon our stupid minds, they recently resolved to change their system of action. To the agency of their powers of persuasion, they now propose to add the powers of the ballot-box; and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if these should be found insufficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent powers of the bayonet.

* * * * * * *

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or defamed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

Having reproduced the language of Mr. Clay as we cited it several months ago, we shall perhaps be pardoned if we reproduce also the observations with which we then accompanied it. "Since these prophetic words were spoken," we ventured to observe, "the curtain, thanks to the joint effort of the secessionists and the abolitionists, has been raised; and the scenes which then lay concealed from our view are now exposed to the gaze of mankind. Mr. Clay's words are truly instinct with the spirit of prophecy; but they fail in one particular. The abolitionists themselves, so far from shrinking back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of the ruin they have aided to draw down upon the Republic, are pressing forward with demoniacal zeal to consummate and seal that ruin. Not even the penetrating glance of Mr. Clay, though intensified by a noble indignation, could fathom the real malignity of the abolitionists. He indeed described them as political demons; but they have proved themselves even worse than he described them. Milton in Paradise Lost represents the Arch-fiend as bursting into tears upon beholding the innumerable spirits whom he had involved in the same guilt and ruin with himself:

Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth.

But the abolitionists, though standing themselves at a safe distance from the ruin in which they have involved others, manifest no such signs of compassion for their victims. They are more pitiless than the Arch-fiend, under circumstances more favorable to a gleam of pity.

Yet the abolitionists, in this extreme and monstrous stage of their development, have the audacity to erect their super-infernal standard in sight of the grave of Henry Clay, and to call upon the patriots of Kentucky to unite with them in completing the ruin at the bare contemplation of which he charitably supposed they would shrink back in dismay and horror. Who is simple enough to imagine, that, in the presence of all this guilt and ruin, the patriots of Kentucky will turn a deaf ear to the voice of Henry Clay, breathing the added spell of death, and circle down like so many charmed birds into the articulating jaws of abolitionism? The notion is absurd. Kentucky has proved nobly true to the counsel of her illustrious son in respect to the disunionists; and she will prove not less true to his counsel in respect to the abolitionists; because she cannot be false to the latter, as she could not be to the former, without being false to herself. She in truth could not be false to either without being false to both as well as to herself. Her conception of fidelity to the Union involves fidelity to the Constitution. She will be faithful to both in the future as in the past. They who think otherwise will be apt to stare with amazement, when, at the summons of duty in the coming Presidential struggle, the true men of Kentucky, recalling the magic invocation of the sage of Ashland, shall awake, and shake off the dew drops that glitter on their garments."

Sooner even than we anticipated, our words are made good by some of the truest of the true men of Kentucky. Jacob, and Wolford, and Hanson, and Ritter, and Thomas, and Ward, and the knightly Robinson, whose voice like his heart is attuned to the music that sleeps in the tomb of Clay and of Crittenden, have already shaken off the dew-drops that glittered on their garments, and with clarion notes are invoking the Union men of the Commonwealth to awake, and "once more march to battle and to victory." And gloriously are the Union men of the Commonwealth awaking. The breaking of their political slumbers is "like the noise of the seas," as their rallying for the contest of November will be "like the rushing of mighty waters." And on the starry banner under which they rally will be inscribed in letters of light the words of the immortal Clay: "THE UNION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS." In this sign, more presageful of victory than the aerial cross of Constantine, we shall conquer.

☞ Before Virginia was precipitated into the rebellion by the convention elected as a Union body, and before the proprietorship of the Richmond Whig was changed to secure a change of its policy, that paper used to tell home truths of the principal incendiaries who were engaged in firing the Southern heart. We have before us a slip from the Whig—cut out at the time, probably, the approximate date of which can be told from the context—which contains the following:

WASHINGTON OVERSEERS.—There have been present in Richmond, for some days past, several political overseers from the city of Washington. They came hither, as we understand, to instruct the members of the legislature as to their duties in the present emergency. Among the number is James M. Mason, the mutton-headed individual who represents Virginia in the Senate of the United States, and whose highest intellectual efforts, we are informed by a Democratic contemporary, consist in periodically moving that the galleries of the Senate be cleared—an object always most expeditiously and precipitately carried out whenever he himself rises to address the Senate. It is a common remark about Washington that Mason can clear the galleries quicker than a regiment of Zouaves.

Another one of the overseers is ex-Secretary Floyd, fresh from many a field, as report goes, in which his financial talent has been displayed in the shrewdest and most successful manner. He is here, communicating to the members of the Legislature and to the Governor many precious secrets in connection with the policy of the Federal Government toward the South. And yet he is due before an investigating committee at Washington—a committee which may throw a flood of light on the numerous star transactions in which the ex-Secretary is said to be involved.

Now, what presumption in these men, who have so signally exhibited their incompetency and their faithlessness at Washington, to come down here to instruct and order the legislature as to its duties and responsibilities! If the legislature had had the spirit of a mouse, it would, promptly and unanimously, have adopted a resolution, suggesting to these self-constituted overseers the propriety of attending to their own business, and letting other people's business alone. These incompetents and imbeciles—the idea of their undertaking to control the deliberations of the immediate representatives of the intelligent free men of Virginia! The mutton-headed Senator and financiering Secretary had better return to wallowing in the political mire at Washington, and leave decent and sensible men to discharge their duties, without any disgusting intrusion or dictation from them. It is the province of the one to clear the galleries, and of the other to deplete the treasury—let them be content with their positions.

The Whig did not speak in very complimentary terms of Mason, the "mutton-headed," but somehow or other he contrived to throw all his fat into the fire, and thus accelerated the catastrophe of Virginia's secession. [illegible] Floyd treated with any more com[illegible] misseratio[n], but it was not long after this scathing exposure of these two "overseers" that the Whig was brought under their lash, and ever since then it has been as subservient as a whipped spaniel. The resurrection of this extract serves to show that the intelligent and manly portion of the people of the South as represented so many years by the Richmond Whig were perfectly acquainted with the unreliable character of those who insisted upon secession, and despised them for their brazen effrontery and reckless depravity. Taking Mason according to the measurement of the Richmond Whig in its palmy and honest days, he is "the most desertless man" to represent the Confederacy abroad that could have been picked out, while Floyd, had he not been summoned to his account before a higher tribunal than that with which the Whig threatened him in Washington, would have now been operating in some congenial sphere of diplomatic knavery.

☞ New York was so anxious to show all her attractions and lions upon the occasion of the opening of the Metropolitan Fair that a parade of pick-pockets was arranged by the police, who led the *chevaliers d'industrie* through every department of the Fair under a special escort. Under the most divine æsthetic inspiration the Evening Post tells us that "the handsomest of the pickpockets was chosen to lead the procession," which entered the department of "arms and trophies," and made a tour to the "Art Gallery." We do not learn whether the handsomest pickpocket was allowed to ply his vocation and show his dexterity for the amusement of the crowd, but the inference is that he was restrained. We must do the ladies of New York the justice to say that they neither kissed the modern Paul Clifford, nor was he shorn of his ambrosial locks by way of obtaining keepsakes.

BARRACKS NEWS.—The receipts at the barracks yesterday were eighty recruits from Cincinnati and sixty-five convalescents from various points. Twelve men were received from the Post Hospital, having recovered from the attack of that loathsome disease, the small-pox. Eight deserters arrived from Cincinnati under guard, one from Indianapolis, and one from Bowling Green. Thirty convalescents were forwarded to Nashville; three deserters were sent to Lexington, two to Bowling Green, one to Frankfort, and one to Colesburg. John Morrison, company E, 11th U. S. colored regiment, was arrested in Jeffersonville as a deserter. John Clute, company E, 36th Ohio infantry, was arrested in the city charged with desertion. He is an old offender, having enlisted in and deserted no less than seven different regiments. He has been placed in close confinement, and will be forwarded to the front for trial.

☞ On Saturday Col. Bruce sent detachments of troops to three different points in the State to look after the roving squads of guerillas that have been depredating on the citizens. The detachments were from that dashing veteran regiment, the gallant Colonel Wilder's old 17th Indiana, and the points to which they were ordered were Shelbyville, Bardstown, and Taylorsville. A full report of the operations of the troops has not been received at headquarters yet, and we are unable to state with what success their movements have been attended. But we feel assured that the 17th have learned the art of hunting down guerillas too well to fail in their expedition. Late on Monday night a report was heard from the Bardstown detachment. The command had succeeded in capturing two noted guerillas belonging to the band that made the recent raid into Shelbyville. The two horse thieves were received in the city and are now confined in the Military Prison.

☞ We don't know that Gen. Grant will ever get into the White House as its regular occupant, but we have no doubt, that, while performing a General's duties, he regrets being as near to it as he is.

SPECULATION IN FOOD.—Whoever goes to market knows the effects of combination among those who sell the products of the soil, and feels most materially how little ways a dollar will go now to what it did a few years since. When we visit the grocery, it is the same thing over again; there is a fictitious value placed upon every article, and the increase of price is not demanded by any natural causes or by the results of war, at least not to any comparison with the now ruling rates. The agricultural and food-producing States have been blessed with plenty, while removed from the immediate theatre of hostilities, and the wants of the Government for the support of its immense armies having made it the largest consumer and the controlling purchaser of food, prices have swelled out of all legitimate proportions. The increased cost of production and taxation would of course add something to real values, but by no process of argument can it be shown that the natural course of business would stimulate such inflated prices for the products of the field or garden. The same remarks may apply to tea, coffee, sugar, and articles which come more specifically under the denomination of "groceries." There is nothing which induces dealers to charge such exorbitant prices for them but depraved avarice and a determination to make fortunes out of the public necessities. No one who has anything to sell is content with living profits, but wants to make a fortune while the rebellion continues. Men who war thus upon the social happiness and the domestic comforts of the people are at heart, to our view, as malignant foes and traitors as those who conspire against our political peace and governmental relations. There is no palliation for such conduct, but the greed for speculation, like jealousy, makes the meat it feeds on, drives men mad. We do not regard it a pertinent argument as advanced by the Boston Commercial Bulletin, that the Government, not limited by a sense of frugality in its expenditures, and with the whole resources of the public Treasury to back it, has thus enormously and unnecessarily inflated the prices of all the necessaries of life in its loose method of awarding contracts which have established the market for them. Government contract prices do not govern the domestic markets; we don't believe there is a barrack or hospital or camp in Kentucky that does not get its beef served at about one-third of the price which we have to pay our butchers, who have one scale of prices for the army and another for their old customers. There is, however, a suggestion of our Boston contemporary, which deserves attention, and it is that the Government has laid its hand very gently and forbearingly upon the agricultural class in the way of taxation, and so far as the extraordinary current expenses of the country are concerned, this class, which has contributed much less than its proportionate share toward them, would be hardly able to realize that we are in the fourth year of a cruel and desolating civil war, but for the draft which is continually made upon it for men rather than money. The result so far has been that the agricultural branch of our national industry, has been greatly benefitted and enriched by an event which, viewed in any other light, must be regarded as a great public calamity. Farmers have grown rich and independent, and though their granaries are full, their money coffers are so well filled also, that, unless they can get their full prices for any commodity—no matter how the Eastern markets may rule, or whether gold is up or down—they will not sell, though holding may involve a great sacrifice and depreciation in value. The paper which make these suggestions is a recognized organ of the business men of New England, and its admissions, therefore, are all important, when it says:

In this way, thousands of barrels of flour and other perishable farm products, held in Eastern cities on consignment, [illegible] left to sour and spoil in store during the hot season, because the market was dull and consigners would not submit to a reduction. And in this way butter has been withheld from the market during the past fall and winter, causing a fictitious scarcity and inflating prices, till at length, when drawn from its hiding places by extreme rates, it has opened in a damaged condition, and we have now a *real* scarcity of the better grades. In most cases, what is gained in price by withholding a portion of the stock of any given article of food from the market, is more than lost by depreciation of that which is held in reserve; and in all cases the gain is on the part of those who sell, and at the expense of those who hold. It is needless to say that, whether we regard the interest of producer or consumer, it is bad policy to sacrifice one-half the products of the farm and dairy to make a buoyant and speculatively-excited market for the other half. War is wasteful and destructive enough, and bears hard enough, heaven knows, upon the means of consumers and the general resources of the country, without any unnecessary aggravation of the evil.

But on the score of wastefulness and inflated prices, our chief complaint is not against the government or the practical farmer. If these high prices enured to the benefit of the latter alone, consumers would be more patient under the heavy burthen imposed on them; and we all know it is the fate of belligerent governments to be swindled in the markets as well as despoiled in the field. It is the food speculators, who produce nothing, that are doing the principal mischief, and vastly enhancing both the public and private burthens of the war, without doing the food-producer any good whatever. The country is likely to be overrun and devoured by this unprofitable and rapidly-increasing class, who apply their capital to the most pernicious of all uses, and who shame and discourage honest industry by the rapid accumulation of their ill-gotten gains.

Wherever there is a chance to forestall, monopolize, and force prices up to a higher range, we see them operating in the provision and produce markets with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They contribute nothing to the support of government as regular traders; they operate by stealth and incog., hang out no sign, and have no fixed place of business; but while they buy and sell ship-loads of merchandise in all our Atlantic ports, they manage to evade the license tax by the nominal employment of brokers.

If these predatory speculators would confine their gambling operations to gold, stocks, or even the luxuries of life, the public would have less occasion to find fault. But when, at a crisis like the present, they take hold of the necessary article of food, and combine together to place it above the reach of the masses, thus superadding the blight of famine to the horrors of war, it is high time to bring to bear at least some moral, if not legal, influence to restrain them. Long since, their excesses reached such a pitch, and threatened such serious consequences in the Confederate States, that the Government was obliged to intervene with a strong arm, not only for the protection of the people but its own preservation. And if any correct judgment can be formed from the signs of the times among us, the North is rapidly approaching the same crisis. Nothing can avert such a catastrophe unless the speculative tendency is checked—and the most effectual way to do that, it seems to us, is for the government to levy a round, discriminating tax upon such irregular traders.

In ordinary times, scarcity and high prices are almost commercial synonyms. But now we have high prices (unreasonably so) without scarcity. Notwithstanding the large army consumption, we know the supply of food in the country is ample for any possible emergency. Since the beginning of the war we have been blessed with abundant crops, most of them above the average, and nearly all kinds of domestic produce this year have tended to accumulation upon our hands, owing to the prevalence of peace and ample harvests abroad, and the consequent falling off in our exports. We have enough of every thing for the present, and are likely to have enough for the future. Not counting upon its reserved stores, the great West will turn out more bread, meat, butter, cheese, &c., this year, than the whole country can consume in two, whether the war is brought to a close or not; and every laboring man might have these necessaries at a fair price but for this speculating mania.

☞ The Republican members of Congress and the Republican newspapers are considering the propriety of postponing till September the meeting of their national convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. Hadn't they better postpone it till after the election?

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

☞ We republish in the Journal of this morning General Burbridge's Order No. 28 embodying the order of General Grant in respect to disloyal practices in Kentucky. The order deserves the careful attention of all in authority as well as of the people.

☞ Among the rebel letters found at Meridian and Kosciusko in Mississippi by General Sherman during his late expedition was one from the Rev. J. L. Pettigrew to his brother and sister. Mr. Pettigrew is the Chaplain of the Thirty-first Georgia Regiment, and remained behind with the wounded of his regiment, when General Lee retreated from Pennsylvania into Virginia, after the battle of Gettysburg. The letter in question was written at the Camp of Gordon's Brigade, near Orange Court House, Va., on the twenty-first of last November. Here is the writer's account of what he learned while in the North, which although we believe we have published it before is deserving of republication:

I learned while North, that we have no friends there; if any at all, so few that they can be of no benefit to us. There are two great parties there, viz: the Democrats and Republicans. These both are in favor of prosecuting the war, and will be satisfied with nothing short of our complete subjugation. Indeed, our entire subjugation they are both resolved on. The only difference between them is as to the policy of conducting the war. The Democrats oppose bitterly Abe Lincoln's emancipation policy, and will never unite with him while he pursues it. They want the war waged to restore the Union. They want it waged on what they term constitutional principles, and I am firmly of opinion that the Democrats are the most formidable enemies we have. If they were to get in power North, it would only be a renewal of the war, and all its past bloody scenes and horrors. The best thing for us will be the continuation of the Republican Administration.

Mr. Pettigrew clearly made good use of his eyes and wits during his stay in the North. He learned the truth, and has pretty fairly told it, in which last particular at least he has the advantage of a good many people of greater opportunities, though doubtless of greater temptations also. Mr. Pettigrew is right in what he evidently learned; but he is not scrupulously right in his account of it. We mean he is evidently not altogether candid. He is right in saying that the rebels have no friends in the North worth speaking of; that both the Democrats and Republicans are in favor of prosecuting the war; that the Democrats want the war waged to restore the Union; that the Democrats are the most formidable enemies the rebels have; and that the best thing for the rebels will be the continuation of the Republican Administration. In all this Mr. Pettigrew is right; but, in addition to all this, he learned at least one other important truth, which he has omitted to tell; namely, that the Democrats, by which name he denotes the conservatives of the North, not only will be satisfied with something short of the arbitrary subjugation of the Southern people, but will neither demand nor accept anything further than simple submission to the constitution, deeming all else revolutionary, and fraught with destruction to the liberties of the people North as well as South. This truth Mr. Pettigrew has not told; nay, he has impliedly told the contrary. He is as to this point guilty not merely of *suppressio veri* but of *suggestio falsi*. Yet the truth with which he thus deals is that for the declaration and maintenance of which the Northern conservatives are denounced as traitors by the Republicans from Maine to Oregon. He must have learned it first of all.

Why did he not tell it with the rest? The reason is plain. And thereby hangs a tale, as Mistress Quickly says. He was afraid of its effect upon the Southern people, whom he doubtless anticipated that his account would reach, and whose hearts, as he knows, secretly yearn for peace on the basis of the Union of the Constitution. He shrunk from proclaiming [illegible] the great conservative party of the North demands nothing more. He feared to confess the whole truth. Mr. Pettigrew wishes the rebellion to succeed; and, while he could not in common prudence withhold the truth that the North is a unit in favor of prosecuting the war, he dreaded to couple with this truth the acknowledgment that the conservatives are at the same time in favor of peace on the basis of the Union of the Constitution, because the two truths combined must operate as a powerful dissuasion against the further prosecution of the rebellion. He accordingly intimated that the North is a unit in favor of the despotic subjugation of the South as well as in favor of prosecuting the war. The tendency of the case as thus presented is manifestly to goad the Southern people into the energy of despair, which is exactly what the rebel leaders want to effect, as it is exactly what the Republican party is helping them to effect. The Republican party is undeniably a unit in favor of the despotic subjugation of the South. It is this fact which invests the rebel leaders with resistless power over the Southern people. The spell with which the rebel leaders are now holding the Southern people is spoken by the Republican party. The weapon with which the rebel leaders are now trying to beat out the life of the government is put into their hands by the Republican party. Such is the actual relation between the armed assailants of the government and its lawfully appointed guardians. The rebel leaders certainly know what they are about. And we are inclined to believe that the Republican leaders know what they are about. We have been accustomed to look upon them as political madmen; but we are beginning to look upon them as conscious traitors. They are in fact beginning to look upon each other as such and to avow the opinion. Certain it is, that, if they are not conscious traitors, they are unconscious traitors of the worst possible stamp. They are consciously or unconsciously playing into the hands of the rebel leaders with a vigor and desperation that render the destruction of the government between the two a mere question of time.

It is for the people to determine at the ballot-box in November whether or not the government shall be left longer to the mercy of these allies in the work of national ruin and dishonor. Mr. Pettigrew discloses the strength and hope at once of the Union and of the rebellion. The strength and hope of the Union lie in the conservatives. "I am firmly of opinion," he says, "that the Democrats are the most formidable enemies we have." The strength and hope of the rebellion lie in the Republicans. "The best thing for us," he declares, "will be the continuation of the Republican Administration." Lovers of the Union! choose ye between those whom the rebels themselves pronounce their most formidable enemies and those to whom in the hour of extremity the rebels turn as their best friends.

☞ The Chattanooga Gazette states that the train from Knoxville had a miraculous escape on Friday, near the water station, about six miles the other side of Cleveland. The track was blown up by a torpedo, which was evidently placed there by some rebel to destroy the train and the lives of all the men, women, and children on board. A rebel named McMillan, residing in that neighborhood, has been heard to threaten such a catastrophe. He had taken the oath. If he is guilty, he should swing.

☞ Bennett's squad of guerillas, numbering sixteen white men and one negro, crossed the Lebanon Branch Railroad at two different points, and the main stem at one place, on Monday. They committed no depredations, and, without doubt, they are trying to evade the scouting parties sent out by Col. Bruce. The boys of the 17th Indiana will press them closely, and if they succeed in making their escape, their movements will have to be marked with great celerity and caution.

☞ A correspondent of the New York World who writes from Baltimore under the signature "Druid" is either a first-rate guesser or he has facilities for obtaining information from Richmond and the rebels generally which would render him an invaluable acquisition to the staff of the Lieutenant-General. The general policy of the rebels which he attempts to explain is known, but the minute details which he gives lead to the impression that he has a pocket attachment, like John Morgan's operator, which he can at his convenience fasten to one end of the grapevine telegraph. He tells us, what nobody will pretend to deny, that it may be set down as a fixed fact that the defensive system of warfare, as a governing principle, has been abandoned by the South; that an invasion of the North at two and perhaps at three points will form a prominent feature in the campaign; that a determined effort will be made to transfer the seat of war to Northern soil, and to fight decisive battles north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. All this has been stated before, and was generally known, but "Druid" goes into the penetralia and lets us know that the obstacle to the adoption of the new policy has not been on the part of the masses in the Confederacy, who are tired of the desolations of war, but emanated from influential leaders, among whom Jeff. Davis and Generals Johnston and Bragg are named, and that the subject was fully discussed at recent military councils in Richmond, the result of which was entire unanimity in favor of aggressive operations. The arguments in favor of the policy were:

1. That it would be the most effectual manner of defending their own cities, for that, with one Confederate army operating in the interior of Pennsylvania and another in Ohio or Indiana, it would be impossible for the Union forces to advance against Richmond or, Atlanta, or indeed to invade the South at any point; but that, on the other hand, it would make it necessary for us to keep the bulk of our forces at home for the defence of our own cities, and particularly for the defence of Washington.

2. That it would relieve the South of the enormous expense of the maintenance of their armies and impose that expense upon the North, while it would enable the South to draw supplies of grain, flour, clothing, and, above all, of horses, *ad libitum*, from their enemies.

3. That the three great objects to which the attention of the Union armies would be directed this year would be Richmond, Atlanta, and Charleston; that the fortifications of Richmond and Charleston were such as to render those places practically impregnable, even if defended by only ten thousand troops at each point; and that, with such a country as that between Chattanooga and Atlanta, twenty-five thousand Confederate troops could baffle the advance of seventy-five thousand Unionists for six months.

4. That, even allowing seventy-five thousand troops for the defence of menaced points in the South, and for operating against advancing columns of Union troops, the Confederates would still have two hundred thousand troops wherewith to invade the North.

These embrace nothing more than the actuating motives to which we have already referred, but they afford confirmation of the designs of the rebels, for meeting and countermining which we hope our military authorities will have everything in readiness. The effective force of our armies was never larger than at present, our soldiers have acquired the experience of veterans, and our Generals the capacity to command. We can concentrate troops nearly as rapidly as the rebels are enabled to threaten particular points. The assignment of the most trusted officers under Grant to important positions is an evidence that there will be preconcert of action along the whole line, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. General W. F. Smith in command of the forces on the Yorktown Peninsula, Sherman and Thomas in Georgia and Alabama, and Meade in person on the Potomac, will soon strike a blow which must make the [illegible] reel. While our armies are able to threaten the rebel capital in so many directions, while it can be menaced from North Carolina along the James river, or from the west through Georgia, the Confederates will have to look so closely to their own safety that they will hardly be able to plan aggressive movements. If all our armies move at once Richmond must fall, and probably without any serious battle. This would compel the Confederates to adopt a new line of defence and cut off the main roads of transportation between their right and left wings. The programme of operations laid down by the rebels would be very admirable if it could be carried out, but it is utterly impracticable. They look with greedy impatience at "the supplies of grain, flour, clothing, and, above all, of horses, *ad libitum*," the possession of which would relieve them of the enormous expense of their armies and impose it upon the loyal States; but they are unattainable. Their proposed policy will be foiled whenever and wherever its execution is attempted.

☞ The letter from Lexington which we published yesterday contains the following remark touching Dr. Breckinridge's latest speech in that city: "With regard to the position and action of Governor Bramlette, it was quite impossible to determine whether the Doctor intended himself to be understood as condemning or indorsing; but the whole tenor of his remarks suggested to some present the idea that he was baiting to entice the Governor into the radical ranks, and yet to leave him with just as little influence there as possible." Those who so construed Dr. Breckinridge's remarks were doubtless mistaken. The construction is indeed somewhat unjust to Governor Bramlette, whose position as between conservatism and radicalism is not a matter of doubt to anybody and least of all to Dr. Breckinridge. Governor Bramlette not merely rejects radicalism but abhors it as the twin evil of secessionism; and this Dr. Breckinridge has especial reasons to know. The construction in question is plainly erroneous. Though Dr. Breckinridge is not a wise or sagacious man he is quite too rational to waste his energies in baiting a radical hook or a hook of any other description for Governor Bramlette. Patriotic, self-relying, brave, high-spirited, and enlightened, Governor Bramlette is not one to be hooked by fishers of men.

We can suggest an explanation of the alleged ambiguity much more consistent with probability as well as much more respectful to Governor Bramlette. If our correspondent is not mistaken in regard to the effect, it was caused no doubt by a very natural desire on the part of Dr. Breckinridge to deprecate the wrath or the justice of a man whose confidence he had violated in order to defame him.

☞ The Committee in the House of Representatives on the Conduct of the War say that Gen. Meade did not fail in his duty on the field of Gettysburg. Then let them proceed at once to drag before the nation's blistering gaze the authors of the slanders that were published against him. If epaulets are borne by unworthy shoulders, let them be jerked off.

☞ Two girls at Youngstown, Ohio, who had led a couple of married men astray were lately hauled out of bed by virtuous and infuriated women, tarred and feathered, and let loose. The young fowls, with awfully rumpled feathers, ran faster through the streets than any other two pullets ever did.

☞ If any one of the radical Editors really thinks the Louisville Journal disloyal to the government, he had better, as Falstaff says, have his brains, such as they are, taken out and buttered and thrown to a small dog for a New Year's gift.

☞ The Rome (Ga.) Sentinel complains that our troops have better bayonets than the rebels. We expect the poor rebs to take our bayonets very much to heart.

☞ Whiskey is so dear and mean in the rebel Confederacy that 'tis bankruptcy to buy it and death to drink it.

☞ The guerillas are not always quite as bad as they try to be. They sometimes do better deeds than they intend. In Southern Kentucky, the other day, some of Forrest's men *hung one of their own sympathizers*—probably by mistake.

☞ The Editor of the Nashville Union is called in his own State "a copperhead," and he is smart enough to try to avenge and comfort himself by applying the same epithet to those who deserve it just as little as he does.

☞ The Editor of the Madison Courier calls upon all the Nine Muses to attend upon him. Don't go near him, Muses. He's an abolitionist. So far as he is concerned, you are best off when you are far off.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, }
LOUISVILLE, March 3, 1864. }

General Orders No. 28.

The following order from the Headquarters "Military Division of the Mississippi," and the acts of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky referred to therein, are hereby published for the information of whom it may concern:

"HEAD'QRS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 27, 1864. }

"*Brigadier-General S. G. Burbridge, Commanding District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky:*

"GENERAL:—In view of the recent enactments of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, that State is exempted from the operations of General Orders No. 4, of date November 5, 1863, from these Headquarters. Hereafter the civil law will be exclusively relied on in cases such as were intended to be reached by said General Order.

"By order of Major-General U. S. GRANT.

"T. S. BOWERS,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE REFERRED TO.

* * * * * *

548. An act to punish disloyal and treasonable practices.

Be it enacted, &c.: Sec. 1. That, if any person shall counsel, advise, aid, assist, encourage, or induce any officer or soldier of the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, or any guerilla, robber, bandit, or armed band, or person or persons engaged, or professing to be engaged, in making or levying war upon the Government of the United States, or State of Kentucky, or upon any citizen or resident of the State of Kentucky, to destroy or injure any property in this Commonwealth; or shall counsel, encourage, advise, aid, or assist any such person or persons to injure, arrest, kidnap, or otherwise maltreat any citizen or resident of the State of Kentucky; or shall harbor or conceal, or shall voluntarily receive or aid any such person or persons, knowing them to be such, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or may be both so fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the jury.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons, within this Commonwealth, by speaking or writing against the government of the United States, or of this State, or in favor of the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, shall wilfully endeavor to excite the people of this State, or any of them, to insurrection or rebellion against the authority or laws of this State, or of the United States, or who shall wilfully attempt to terrify or prevent, by threats or otherwise, the people of this State, or any of them, from supporting and maintaining the legal and constitutional authority of the Federal Government or of this State, or endeavor to prevent, or shall oppose the suppression of the existing rebellion against the authority of the Federal Government, every such person, being thereof legally convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and be punished by fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail not less than six months, nor more than twelve months, or may be both so fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the jury: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed as restricting any person in his constitutional right of speaking and writing in [illegible] the manner of administering the government, State or national, against the conduct of any [illegible] of either, when done in good faith, with the intent of defending and preserving either of said governments, or of exposing and correcting the maladministration of either of said governments, or the misconduct of any officer, civil or military, of either of them.

Sec. 3. That any person who shall fail, if reasonably in his power, to give information to the nearest military authorities or civil officer of the presence in, or raid, or approach of any guerilla, or guerillas, to the vicinity in which he may reside, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail not less than three months nor more than twelve months, or may be both so fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the jury.

Sec. 4. That in any trial, as aforesaid, it shall be competent to give in evidence to the jury the previous character and reputation of the accused as to loyalty or disloyalty to the government of the United States: *Provided*, That in any prosecution under this act the test of loyalty shall be, whether the defendant or defendants have adhered to and supported the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky, and have complied with, and been obedient to, the laws enacted in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 5. Any attorney at law, in this State, who has taken the oath prescribed by the State constitution, and who violates any of the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the foregoing penalties, if legally convicted, be forever thereafter debarred from practising law within this State. And the violation of any part of this act, by an attorney, shall authorize proceedings against him by motion in the circuit court of the county wherein he resides, at the instance of any person, or of said court, and if said attorney shall be proven guilty on the trial of said motion, he shall be debarred from again practising his profession in any court within this Commonwealth.

Sec. 6. This act shall be given in special charge to the grand jury, by the circuit judge, at each term of the circuit court.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect after thirty days from its passage.

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570. An act to provide a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons.

Be it enacted, &c.: Sec. 1. That if any soldier, or body of soldiers, or armed band, belonging to, engaged for, acting in the interest of or professing to act in the interest of the so-called Confederate States of America, or the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, or any armed band, not acting under the authority of the United States or State of Kentucky, or any guerilla or guerillas, shall injure, or destroy, or take, or carry away, any property of any person, county, or city, corporate body, association or congregation of this State; or shall arrest, kidnap, imprison, injure, maltreat, wound, or kill, any person, the person so arrested, kidnapped, imprisoned, or wounded, if living, shall be entitled to recover such damages as a jury may find; and if dead, his wife, if he should have one, if no wife, his personal representative or heir at law, shall be entitled to recover damages to the same extent that the person himself might for any of said injuries, if death had not ensued; and for the property injured, destroyed, taken or carried away, as aforesaid, the person, city, corporate body, association, or congregation, so injured, shall be entitled to recover double the value thereof in damages; and the damages for any of said injuries may be recovered of any of the persons doing any of said wrongful acts, and of any person or persons who shall aid, advise, abet, encourage, or counsel such acts, or shall harbor, conceal, aid, or encourage such wrong-doer, or shall knowingly permit, when in his power to prevent it, any member of his family, living with him, under his control, so to aid, abet, advise, encourage, or counsel such acts, or harbor, conceal, aid, or encourage such wrong-doer, and may be sued jointly with or without such wrong-doers, or some, or any, or all may be sued until the damages sustained, as above provided, may have been recovered by the party or parties aggrieved. Any disloyal person, who has knowledge of the presence, within the county of his residence, of such guerilla or guerillas, or predatory band, and fails to give immediate information thereof, if it is reasonably within his power so to do, to either the civil or military authorities in such county, shall be guilty of aiding, harboring, and abetting the wrong-doer, under the provisions of this act, and shall be held jointly and severally liable with such wrong-doers for all illegal acts done by such guerilla or guerillas, or predatory band, or any one of them, during that incursion into said coun[ty].

Sec. 2. In any action under this act the fa[ct] of the loyalty or disloyalty of the defendant may be given in evidence to the court or jury, and the person's character for loyalty or disloyalty of the wrong-doers who are not sued, and who committed said acts, may also be given in evidence to the court or jury: *Provided*, That in any action prosecuted under the provisions of this act the test of loyalty shall be whether the defendant or defendants have adhered to and supported the constitutions of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, and have complied with and [been] obedient to the laws enacted in [pursuance] thereof.

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By command of Brig. [illegible]
A. C. SEMPLE, Capt. [illegible]

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The majority of the Central Committee appointed by the Union Convention of the State of Kentucky, that assembled in Louisville on the 18th March, 1863, consider it their duty and right to call another Convention:

Wherefore, it is resolved that the voters of our State who stand upon and indorse the platform adopted by the Union Democratic Convention held in the city of Louisville on the 18th of March last, and who desire to carry it out, be requested to select delegates to a Convention, to be held in the said city on the 25th of May next, for the purpose of forming a State electoral-ticket, and selecting delegates to the Union Conservative National Convention which meets in the city of Chicago on the 4th of July next.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Chairman.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
R. KNOTT,
GEO. P. DOERN,
HAMILTON POPE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

☞ The Lexington Observer and Reporter of Wednesday contains a call for a meeting of the Conservative Union men of Fayette at Lexington on the second Monday in May to appoint delegates to the Union Democratic State Convention. The Observer and Reporter directs attention to the call in an excellent article which we republish in another column.

☞ General Order No. 17, issued last week by General Meade, sounds like work ahead, and is the premonitory symptom of action. It orders that all the extra baggage of officers shall be sent to Alexandria in care of the Quartermaster's Department, and limits them to a moderate allowance of bedding and men's articles, and to a simple valise or carpet-bag for extra clothing. All sutlers and their employes are to leave the army by Saturday next, and those who remain after that date will have their stocks of goods confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals, and those who are in their employ will be placed at hard labor by the Provost Marshal General. After next Monday all citizens are required to leave the lines, excepting Government employes, members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and the registered newspaper correspondents. In addition to this, the authority heretofore delegated to Corps Commanders to grant leave of absence and furloughs is revoked, except as to furloughs to re-enlisted veterans, and, with this exception, until further orders, no leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted, save in extreme cases.

In all these things we recognize the energy, caution, and preparedness of Lieutenant-General Grant, and they constitute bright auguries of success as soon as the mud and swollen rivers will permit the extrication of his armies. We have always noticed that Grant clears the decks for action just as regularly as the commander of a naval vessel, before he opens his broadsides on his enemy, sands the decks and opens the scuppers. The Army of the Potomac under the inspiration of this order will be in noble fighting trim in about a week.

☞ A resident of Paducah, in whose judgment we have great confidence, and whose loyalty has been approved by many sacrifices, writes to us that we have done injustice to the people of that town and vicinity in the strictures we have deemed it our duty to make regarding them. Since the receipt of that letter we have given the subject an attentive reconsideration, and, although it is probable we could find the ten righteous, for whose sake we should be charitable in our condemnation, still it is useless to attempt to palliate or extenuate the general conduct of the people of McCracken county. Originally a very large majority of them were identified with the secession party, engaged in stealing the State arms and forwarding supplies to the rebels, and many of this same class are now avowed radicals, and their names are prominent in the proceedings of meetings which approve of the treason of Anderson, the mis-Representative from the First District, and indorse all the abolition schemes of unconstitutional warfare upon the rights of property in Kentucky. We acknowledge, however, with pride and pleasure that there is a class of men there who have always been active and zealous Union men and have ever stood and will continue to stand upon that finest and best of all policies and platforms, that have yet been enunciated—the policy and platform of the Conservative Union party of Kentucky, as set forth in their Convention of March 18, 1863, and will not surrender the Union, either to traitors or usurpers. In all our comments upon the people of Paducah, we have had reference to the men who during the past three years have been busily engaged in forwarding quinine, mules, horses, leather, bacon, and other articles to the rebels, men whose are well known and easily identified, and could in a proper state of society be arrested, indicted, tried, and condemned for misprision of treason, if not for active service in the rebel ranks. Such men now have the shameless effrontery to attend meetings which have for their object the abolitionizing of our State and denounce the platform and principles of the Democratic Union Convention of last year. These infamous radicals make it their business to misrepresent, abuse, and malign their Conservative Union neighbors at home, or they spend their time in visiting Washington to prejudice the Administration by dastardly insinuations of the disloyalty of Kentucky, and by these means thrift follows their fawning upon power. They obtain privileges which are abused to the detriment of the public service, and because they are the willing and obsequious partisans of the Administration they have secured the ear and confidence of the military authorities, so that soldiers of Kentucky have descended from their high position to enter the quagmires of politics, strife, and are assisting to swell the cry to energize the impulse which would hound the minions of power to the enslavement of the Union, the obliteration of the Constitution, and the displacement of all State laws by the edicts and proclamations of the President. This class of men have full sway about Paducah, and if there is any resistance to them its manifestations are scarcely heard or seen. It may be politic to suffer and endure, but it is not patriotic.

We are anxious to do all justice to the noble few who, in the midst of discouragements and at the hazard of their personal security, have been true to the faith. We deeply regret that any appearance of injustice to them, or want of confidence in their devotedness, should have been inferred from our previous comments on the condition of affairs in and about "The Purchase." We know how difficult it was in the outset to stem the adverse current which came so frightfully near to sweeping our own good city into the seething vortex of the rebellion when treason was first unmasked in our court-house meetings. But since that time we have been able to draw the line clearly, definitely, and distinctly between loyalty and disloyalty. If the same resolute steps had been taken at Paducah in the summer and fall of 1861, as were taken in Louisville, many of these men who are now there, professing to be rampant Unionists, while they have been furnishing supplies to the rebels, would still have been in the Confederate army, and powerless for mischief. The error was made at the outbreak of the rebellion, and it is now very difficult to suggest a remedy. But we hope there may soon be the dawning of a better era, when the sunlight of truth will dispel the miasma of radical follies, and pour a flood of conservative brightness over the darkened portions of our State.

REBELS IN JOHNSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Col. Gallup, commanding a brigade of Federal troops in the Eastern part of Kentucky, telegraphs to Gen. Burbridge that an attack was made on his lines on Wednesday morning, at Paintsville, Johnson county, by a rebel force, largely superior to his. Gallup quietly retired from the town, and, selecting a strong position, he concentrated his force, and awaited the advance of the enemy. The result is not decided, and no fears are entertained. Federal troops will be sent to their position and prevent the escape of the rebels.

"WHAT NEXT?"—Under this very fitting head, the New York Journal of Commerce quotes the following despatch from the New York Tribune:

GENERALS MEADE AND M'CLELLAN.

It is understood on good authority that Gen. Meade was in correspondence with McClellan, explaining his actions and movements during the fall of 1863, and also that he wrote to McClellan in relation to the order prohibiting the McClellan testimonial in the army.

On these points there is strong opposition made, not only to his being nominated for Major-General in the regular army, but also to his being retained in command of the Army of the Potomac. It is probable that the opposition of the former may prevent his nomination, but it is generally conceded that he will remain in command of the Army of the Potomac.

After this, it is hard to say what may or may not come next in the way of Republican malignity. "Could there be," the Journal of Commerce well remarks, "a better proof than this, of the partisan character of the enmity to Gen. McClellan? It has been understood for some time past, that the removal of various officers of unquestioned ability and great experience from their positions of responsibility in the army, was due to the fact either that they were personal friends of Gen. McClellan, or that they were of opinion that he is a great soldier and a good man. Can any one explain, by any ordinary principle of right and wrong, or on any other principle, why General Meade should be proscribed for having correspondence with General McClellan? Must an army officer drop all acquaintance with the senior Major-General in the armies of the United States? Is it a heinous offence to consult on military matters with a General who is without dispute a man of great skill and ability, whose reputation as a soldier is not surpassed in America or Europe, whom his worst enemies are compelled to admit has at least some high military qualities? Let any man of good sense look calmly at this matter, and tell us if the statement made in the paragraph we have quoted above is not a display of the most dangerous partisan feeling. Certainly the interests of the country are not properly attended to if it is made a question in considering the merits of army officers whether they are of opinion that Gen. McClellan is or is not a good soldier. And what does it indicate in reference to the treatment General McClellan has himself received? It certainly shows that there was more of partisanship than sincere judgment in the bitter animosity which has been shown toward him. The animosity is of course unsustained by any substantial reason. What has he said or done to arouse it? Why not let him remain quiet in the obscurity to which he was ordered? Is there anything, in all his course, which can be pointed to as a justification of the bitterness displayed? Has he complained of being sent home? Has he made himself conspicuous in any way? Why was the "McClellan testimonial in the army" above alluded to forbidden? Everybody knows that the Secretary of War approved of such testimonials to other officers, and even wrote letters expressing regret that he could not take part in them personally. But in the present instance the testimonial was sternly forbidden; and now it seems that it is suspected that General Meade wrote to General McClellan about it, and therefore he cannot be made a Major-General. Why, the Secretary of War approved by letter a similar testimonial to Gen. Meade himself. This is all very curious and very significant. And if admiration of Gen. McClellan is a bar to high office, we suppose this must account for some of the opposition of the radical men to Mr. Lincoln himself. We know it to be a fact, and many others know the fact, that Mr. Lincoln has not only once, but again and again since Gen. McClellan's removal from the command, stated frankly and openly his belief that Gen. McClellan is the ablest General in the American army, and that no one can question his 'honesty, his ability, or his patriotism.' Entertaining these views, it is not surprising that the politicians think Mr. Lincoln unfit to be President, on the same principle that Newton and Meade and others are condemned as unfit to be Generals. It is fortunate for the country that nothing seems to exist in the relations of Gen. McClellan to the President forbidding the latter to look to him in case of need. He has been needed in the past, and he may be needed in the future. But may God save the nation from any such catastrophes as in past times have sent it to call McClellan to be the savior of the capital and country.

"It would be better for the politicians to let McClellan alone. He is unharmed by their attacks, because he is out of their reach. He is not a politician, and therefore all the wiles of politicians will fail to injure him. He is only the servant of his country, waiting the country's call to do it service—doing it great service now by his noble example of silent submission. Whenever the President has made up his mind that he will never want the services of the General again, that the country cannot possibly fall again into such a strait that it will be necessary to send for him to rescue her from destruction, at that moment the President will probably inform General McClellan that the services for which he volunteered is completed, that he can be of no further use, thank him, and dismiss him to private life. It might be unjust and ungrateful, and it might disgrace Administration, party, and nation. But that matters little to the party now in power. Meantime, however, it is the height of cruelty to persecute officers because they agree with the estimate of the whole material world in admiring and loving McClellan." These forcible remarks are not more forcible than just.

We do not hesitate to say that the greater part of the vote which in Missouri, Maryland, and Kentucky will be cast for McClellan is a vote that would be more graciously cast for Jeff Davis, and only takes up the other as the next best man.—*Balt. American.*

There was a time, and that not long since, when the Baltimore American possessed self-respect, and was an ornament to the journalism of our country. Then nothing could have induced it to utter such a libel upon the loyalty of Kentucky, but now its new political dogmas have changed its entire nature, and through the medium of its jealous excitement the very virtues of our State appear to it "black and begrimed" as its own political visage.

☞ Abe Buford, who was educated by his country at West Point and turned open traitor when Bragg and Kirby Smith were in the State, after having been a concealed one from the first outbreak of the rebellion, was in command of the force which demanded the surrender of Columbus, Ky., on Wednesday. His summons was as full of puff and wind as his own belly; but when Colonel Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey regiment, sent a decided negative reply, Buford retired. We expect that Booker Reed's battery of flying artillery, which was recruited at Lexington in the fall of '62, has been acting as Buford's body-guard, which causes him to be continually on the move.

☞ The Conservative Union men of the county of Jessamine meet at Nicholasville on Wednesday next to appoint delegates to the State Convention of the Union Democracy. Colonel Wolford has accepted an invitation to address the people on the occasion. "The people of Jessamine," says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, "will be present *en masse* to hear this noble Kentuckian." The patriotic and gallant Wolford wherever he goes is welcomed by throngs of true-hearted and high-hearted Kentuckians.

☞ The Republican papers say that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has full power to decide what is necessary to put down the rebellion. Suppose he were to ordain, that, as a military necessity, two and three shall count ten, what would the radicals do about it?

☞ Major-General Fremont and his friends are awfully bitter upon the President. Certainly the President's offences are great, and one of the very greatest of them is that he has honored Fremont far beyond his deserts.

EXCITING RACE AND CAPTURE.—Lieutenant Vanpelt, of the 17th Indiana regiment, who was in command of the detachment of troops sent to Bardstown on Saturday, returned to the city yesterday afternoon with two prisoners in charge. Their names are Mitchell and Lyon, and they claim to belong to the 8th Kentucky rebel cavalry. They state that they deserted the regiment during the Morgan raid last summer, and have not been connected with the service since. But it is the opinion of the military authorities that they have been serving in guerilla bands in the State, and belong to the thieving gang that made the late raid into Shelbyville. Lieutenant Vanpelt was riding at the head of his detachment, and, on entering Bloomfield, three mounted men, in butternut suits, spurred their horses to their mettle and dashed madly down the road in an opposite direction. The Lieutenant at once gave chase, but, on starting, his horse became frightened, and, bounding over a woodpile, threw the rider violently against a frame building. The Lieutenant was stunned, but mounted his horse again and followed in rapid pursuit. Being better mounted than the men of his detachment, he soon distanced them, and at the end of ten miles, with a sadly-jaded steed, he found himself close upon the heels of the pursued, but alone, his men being far to the rear. Finding he could not overtake the guerillas without a fresh horse, he quickly dismounted in the front of a farm-yard, and, leading a spirited animal from the stable, soon girted the saddle to its back, and was speeding on after the fleeing horse-thieves. A two miles run brought the pursuers and pursued face to face, and, presenting his revolver, the Lieutenant commanded them to surrender. Two of the party complied with the demand without a show of resistance, while the third, whose high-mettled steed still appeared to be fresh, dashed into the woods, and succeeded in making his escape. Vanpelt started back toward Bloomfield with his prisoners, and soon met a portion of his detachment. They returned to Bardstown in the evening, and, with the cool of blood and excitement, the Lieutenant found that the injuries of his fall were so great as to prevent him from remaining in the saddle, so, leaving his detachment with the officer second in command, he took the morning train for Louisville, and arrived here in the same car with his prisoners. The bold, daring ride of Lieutenant Vanpelt, of the 17th Indiana regiment, outrivals the wild, dashing feats of the crowned heroes of knightly days, and smacks of romance almost too thrilling to be real. But, the truth of the statement being established beyond a question, we must yield to facts, and crown the Lieutenant as one of the most dashing heroes of the war. The two guerillas are now confined in the Military Prison.

BARRACKS NEWS.—One hundred stragglers and convalescents were received at the barracks yesterday from various points. Fourteen deserters arrived from Cincinnati and two from Indianapolis. John Rheno, company A, 5th Kentucky infantry, Charles W. Moore, company H, 6th Kentucky cavalry, and Henry Snyder, company H, 8th Kansas volunteers, were arrested in the city, and having no papers in their possession to authorize their absence from their regiments they were held as deserters. One hundred and fifty men of Michigan regiments reported in the morning as *en route* from the front home. During the day one hundred and fifty-seven convalescents and stragglers were forwarded to Nashville and twenty-nine to Lexington. Two deserters were transferred to Cairo, two to Memphis, one to Lexington, and thirteen to Nashville.

☞ To ascertain the specific gravity of a metal you must weigh it in water, to ascertain that of a man you must make the experiment with wine.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

We publish in this day's paper a call for a meeting of the conservative Union men of the county of Fayette, to be held at the Courthouse in this city on the second Monday in next month (it being County Court day in May). The object of the meeting is to appoint delegates to the State Convention called by the Union Democratic Committee (of which the Hon. James Guthrie is Chairman), to assemble at Louisville on the 25th of May, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket and appointing delegates to the Chicago Convention. The invitation is addressed to all those who indorse the principles and stand upon the platform of the Union State Convention which met at Louisville on the 18th of March, 1863, and by which the ticket for State officers was nominated, resulting in its election on the first Monday in August, and who desire the defeat of the present dominant party at the next Presidential election.

The platform of principles to which the committee refer, and which they make the basis of the call for this Convention, we have repeatedly published, and we shall take occasion to do so again prior to the meeting in our county, in order that our citizens may be distinctly informed as to the positions assumed and the principles therein enunciated. We need only be stated in general terms now, that it condemns in unequivocal terms the rebellion set on foot to destroy the Union and pledges a hearty co-operation to those charged with the duty of its suppression in all constitutional efforts to that end. Secession is regarded not only as having no warrant in the Constitution, but as a remedy for none of the alleged evils to remedy which it has been instituted. The true safety of all, States and people, is to be found in the institution which constitutes the bond of the Union, and not outside of or in violation of it. But, while thus denouncing rebellion and secession as alike unjust and unwarranted, the platform adds that our institutions are assailed by stirring appeals to power on the part of those charged with the duty of administering the government, which it is equally the duty of all who love their country and desire the perpetuation of our free institutions to resist and seek to change by all the peaceful remedies by which correction can be effected. To this end it hails with pleasurable hope the *then* recent manifestations of a patriotic and enlightened public sentiment at the North, (which had been exhibited in the elections of most of the Northern States in October and November preceding,) and expresses the intention of the Union men of Kentucky to unite with all who are opposed alike to secession on the one hand and abolition the other, in an effort to rescue the nation from the perils of both.

This is something like the substance of the platform adopted by the last Union Convention held in Kentucky, and upon it the Committee tender to all who indorse its sentiments an invitation to meet for the purposes indicated. We believe now, as we have always, that this platform embodies the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky; and no man who is not a disunionist or an abolitionist can dissent from its clear and patriotic positions. Kentucky has always occupied this position. Her record is full of proof that she will never consent to give up this government, which has come down to us freighted with so many glorious memories, while it is equally clear to the point that she has ever regarded the abolition party as enemies to the Constitution, foes to the Union, and disturbers of that tranquility and fraternal affection which should exist among the sisterhood of States which constitute the National Government. She is as deeply and immovably fixed in her opinions upon these subjects to day as at any previous period of her history; and her people are not made of that sort of stuff, and have imbibed their political ethics from too high a school of statesmen and patriots to give them up simply because they are not in favor with those who have temporary power. Her political consistency, too, had been fully tried in years gone by. She stood for nearly a quarter of a century in opposition to the principles of the old Democratic party, although that party was largely in the ascendant in the nation, and during a large portion of the time she stood almost alone. Her principles were fixed and decided then, and although differing with the great majority of her sister States, and with a full knowledge that she was thereby depriving herself almost entirely of the favors which the Federal Government had to bestow, yet she marched up steadfastly to the high position she knew no faltering. So it is now. Differing with the Administration as to the justice and constitutionality of its radical policy, and condemning the abandonment of that wise and conservative policy upon which it started out, she will maintain her position consistently to the end.

The meeting in Fayette, then, will be composed of all who desire to see the Union preserved with all its constitutional guarantees unimpaired; who believe, not by way of factious opposition, that the policy now being pursued is wrong in principle and should be changed, and who seek to effect this purpose through the ballot-box at the election in November. We expect to see a rousing meeting on the occasion—one that will show those who are espousing abolitionism that the people have opinions which are not to be put off and on at pleasure, and that they intend to make their voice heard at the polls in reference to these vital questions.

☞ We observe that Dr. Breckinridge in his late speech at Lexington repeats the charge that Governor Bramlette had prepared a proclamation different from the one he issued.

Dr. Breckinridge says the proclamation originally prepared was "changed as to its essential character" and that "there is no possible fair sense in which the two can be fairly called one," saying this, moreover, in a relation which suggests the inference that he brought about the transformation. This is the charge; and he undertakes to support it partly by his own authority and partly by circumstances. As for the circumstances, so far as Dr. Breckinridge states them correctly they are consistent with the truth he brings them forward to overthrow; and to his authority we now oppose, as we have opposed heretofore, the authority of Governor Bramlette himself; adding, that, in reply to a note which Governor Bramlette addressed to Dr. Breckinridge a fortnight ago inclosing a report of his remarks at the recent meeting in Danville and desiring to know if the report was correct including a representation that "he had been called to Frankfort to consult with Governor Bramlette about the course to be pursued in reference to the enrolment of slaves here" with the further representation that although the Governor had issued a certain proclamation he "had already prepared a different one," Dr. Breckinridge, thus directly interrogated by Governor Bramlette, *neither avowed nor disavowed the representations we have particularized;* and superadding, that, when Dr. Breckinridge delivered his late speech at Lexington, he had in his possession as he still has a letter addressed to him by Governor Bramlette in response to the evasive reply we have just mentioned, wherein Governor Bramlette asserts as true that he called Dr. Breckinridge to Frankfort not for consultation about what to do but to get him to go to Washington on a mission of interest to the State, that he wrote but one proclamation which one was in the hands of the printer before Dr. Breckinridge came to Frankfort, that he invited no person to a consultation upon the subject, that after the proclamation was in proof he received at the printing office through a note from his Adjutant-General a request from two gentlemen of Louisville in quest of him to meet them at Dr. Breckinridge's room whither he went accordingly, that what is represented as a consultation in Dr. Breckinridge's room did not take place at the instance of Governor Bramlette, that after the proclamation in compliance with the proposition of a gentleman of Frankfort in the room was read Dr. Breckinridge urged objections to it which Governor Bramlette combated and to which he did not yield, that subsequently he was induced to strike out portions of it upon the suggestion made by another gentleman present and for reasons different from those urged by Dr. Breckinridge, that the proclamation was published as corrected, that the parts omitted were not different in any principle from what was enunciated in the proclamation as published but in his judgment then and now formed a consistent whole therewith, that he had safely filed the manuscript used by the printer and that it was open to the inspection of any friend or honest inquirer after truth, and, finally, that the reasons which induced him to strike out the parts omitted would still restrain him from publishing the original manuscript *even in self-defence.* These several statements are authoritative. What it fluence the last ingenuous acknowledgment may have had in determining Dr. Breckinridge immediately after receiving it to repeat in a public speech the charge which he before shrunk from avowing in reply to Governor Bramlette's direct interrogation on the subject, we leave the public to conclude. We have no disposition to press the case further. When we have simply adverted to the fact that the incidents which Dr. Breckinridge raises to this unwarrantable charge against one of the purest patriots in the nation were learned by His Reverence under that seal of confidence which is held sacred among gentlemen, we have said perhaps as much as the occasion requires. We willingly dismiss the subject without further remark.

☞ We have always believed, and we have repeatedly expressed the belief, that the Republican party, having swamped the government in the consequences of the Republican policy, would ultimately conclude peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union, if the people should not seasonably interpose at the ballot-box. This belief, apart from its antecedent probability, is supported by the notorious fact that the foremost of these leaders, the Editor of the New York Tribune, has subsequently at different stages of the war openly manifested the same disposition, declaring expressly not many months ago, that, if we could not suppress the rebellion in the course of the next sixty or ninety days, *we ought to bow at once to our destiny,* AND ACCEPT THE BEST ATTAINABLE PEACE. These facts, and a thousand corresponding ones, viewed in relation with the general fact that the Republican leaders hate slavery more than they love the Union and love power even more than they hate slavery, put the justness of the belief in question beyond a reasonable doubt. The Republican leaders are ready to make peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union just so soon as they come to believe that they cannot execute their scheme of arbitrary and irresponsible subjugation. They propose to subjugate the Southern people not to the constitution but to the will of the Republican party; and whenever they become satisfied that this is impracticable they will have no further use and no room for the Southern people in the Union. They will at once acknowledge their independence.

Some of the Republican leaders have already reached or willnigh reached this point, and are talking accordingly. For example, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, one of the most moderate of the Republican leaders, delivered a speech the other day in his place in the Senate, in which he said:

> There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery; the other is the immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy.
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> Therefore let the elements of opposition at once combine so that the friends of the Union may determine upon the best course to secure peace. If those elements are too strong to be subdued except at the expense of our own liberties and the loss of every good for which the government was established, the same we know the fact and act upon it the better.
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> If it become evident that the friends of slavery are strong enough in this country to resist all reasonable efforts to subdue them, I shall act upon it. I am not prepared to plunge the country in a vain effort to do what cannot be done. Shall this war go on forever? Is this common cry of "the last man and the last dollar" poetry, patriotism, or braggadocio? Should the war go on until the public debt equals the entire wealth of the country? Should the whole capital of the people be forced into Federal securities, and these securities made the basis of an irredeemable paper circulation? Should it go on until misery broods over the whole land; until the civil authorities shall become impotent, and all rights of person and property stand at the mercy of military power? Should it go on until the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall owe their places here to the bayonet instead of the ballot-box; until they become as contemptible as the Rump Parliament that so long enacted the military usurpation to the overthrow of the English Constitution, to be finally expelled from place by the power they had so basely served? Should it go on until corruption and fraud, the necessary concomitants of civil war, shall have crept into high places and put on the garb of patriotism; until offices become so numerous that official patronage may quarter one half of the people upon the other half, and give them the means of perpetuating their own power? Should it continue until, exhausted, the nation would welcome the coming of a Cromwell or a Bonaparte; until Provost Marshals with military police shall be stationed at every village in the Northern States, displacing the civil authority, issuing orders for governing people heretofore supposed to be able to govern themselves; teaching how God shall be worshipped, prescribing new and strange offences, and punishing them by courts-martial? Should it continue until financial ruin brings misery, and misery rushes into anarchy, when no hope but despotism is left?
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> Mr. President, a few years more of civil war and the outline of this picture will be seen. It cannot be otherwise. It is the necessary result of a long civil strife. Peace parties will spring up; the war party will denounce them as traitors; the publication of newspapers will be suppressed, and freedom of speech denied; mobs will retaliate; the blunders as well as the corruptions of the war party will tend to strengthen the convictions of the peace party; the period being one of violence, each party appeals to violence, the one to hold the other to obtain power; the ballot-box becomes a mockery, a cheat; instead of proclaiming the voice of a free people it speaks the subdued language of base subserviency or the bold tone of military despotism.

Such is history. We are not exempt from the passions and frailties that wove this web of history for others. Party pride, blinded vanity, may think so. These have driven many nations from the enjoyment of liberty to the profoundest depths of tyranny. To prevent this state of things we are all interested; one party not more than another, for when it comes, all parties will suffer alike. When the Roman legions had subdued Carthage, the enemies of Hannibal, who in party blindness had compassed his defeat, shared the same fate with his friends. Party revenge may be satisfied when political enemies come to grief, but this is no compensation for a ruined country. When anarchy comes we are overwhelmed alike. The Girondist and the Jacobin followed each other in rapid succession to the guillotine. The Royalist and the Republican, the Presbyterian and the Leveler suffered alike when party divisions sacrificed the blessings of the revolution, and established a despotism baser and more loathsome than Charles had ever proposed.

In this moment of danger let all parties abandon the prejudices of the past, and resolve to follow the dictates of right. Whatever establishes justice tends to restore the Union. Whatever perpetuates wrong will continue to disturb our peace. Let us unite to restore the Union, and, if that be impracticable, let us abandon the war.

* * * * * * *

Mr. President, the party in power should remember the past. The responsibility of the present occasion. Will they be able to save the Union, and, if so, will they save anything else that is desirable? These are plain questions, and they ought to be discussed in all candor. I have never doubted that the rebellion could be crushed if the proper course of policy were pursued. But I have always feared that when the Southern leaders, who had so long domineered over the minority, left these halls, the political pendulum would sweep too far to the other side. Every wrong had been previously committed in the defence of slavery. It was but reasonable that thereafter some wrongs might be committed in the name of anti-slavery. In the days of Louis XV, the French people had been oppressed in the name of the Church. When oppression was thrown off, they not only sought and worshipped the ashes of Voltaire, but mocked the emblems of the true religion.

I once before stated, and I now repeat the opinion, that if the people of the seceded States were all united as men are united when inspired by just cause, when urged on by convictions of duty to self, to country, and to God, they could never be conquered. History furnishes no example of such a thing, and I saw no special reason why the general current of experience should be broken in this case. I thought, however, they could be conquered, because I did not believe they were united.

* * * * * * *

Mr. President, we have expended two thousand millions of treasure; we daily expend three millions more. The daily destruction of property well-nigh equals the daily expenditure, thereby decreasing our means of payment in the same ratio in which the burdens of indebtedness are increased. The Border States have been ravaged, desolated, and now their population is flying to the wilderness Territories of the West to escape the curses of what we call American civilization. They seek peace, in order that when all else has been lost the future rewards of labor may be preserved for the comfort and support of their families. To the holy purpose of restoring the Union we have given a million of lives, and a half million brave soldiers now stand ready to add their blood to the sanguine lake that knows no filling. Rebellion is confronting us yet. Is it weaker than it was? Public opinion says yes. Take the newspaper press of our country and add up for yourselves the reported desertions of rebel troops for the last two years, and it equals the original militia strength of the South. The same authority tells us that the rebel armies are in a state of starvation, and in the same column reports the destruction of commissary stores on the outskirts of rebeldom sufficient to subsist their armies for three months. We are told by the reports of chief engineers and major-generals in command that forts have been levelled by our powder, and have become a mass of shapeless ruins and unavailable for defence. These facts, for all known thereto, have held in security confederate garrisons, and they yet frown defiance at our iron-clad navies.

For three years the armies of the rebellion have defied our power. In April, 1861, the Executive and his advisers thought that seventy-five thousand men could suppress the outbreak in three months. In July, 1861, the Congress supposed three hundred thousand men would soon complete the work. With an army of many hundreds of thousands now in the field, the same authorities regard it necessary to add seven hundred thousand more to our present.

Who is there that thinks the rebellion weaker to-day than it was one, two, or three years ago? It is easy to say we think it weaker? Indeed, it may not be so strong; but our actions give no evidence that such is our opinion. If deceiving others be excusable, it is scarcely deceive ourselves.

This is significant language. It signifies mischief in the future. Declaring that there are but two sides to the question, the one Union without slavery, and the other immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, Senator Henderson, one of the most temperate and rational of the Republican leaders, calls for a division on this question, classing with "the friends of slavery" all who are not abolitionists, and avowing, that, if they shall prove 'strong enough in this country to resist all reasonable efforts to subdue them," *he will act upon it.* Now, under this classification we know perfectly well beforehand, and so do Senator Henderson and his party, that the abolitionists will be in a minority of one to three or four, since the classification sweeps the conservatives of the country into the same category with the people in rebellion. The abolitionists will be in such a minority in the country whether they carry the Presidential election or not. Of course two-thirds or three-fourths of the people will prove strong enough to resist what Senator Henderson styles "all reasonable efforts" of one-third or one-fourth "to subdue them." And Senator Henderson and his party *will act upon it,* by abandoning the war, and acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Such is the result foreshadowed by this remarkable language.

The language farely implies that its author is now ready to surrender the Union. The tone and drift of his remarks on this point are those of one who prepares the way for the reception of a foregone conclusion. If the reader were to shut his eyes on the anti-slavery ear-marks, he might easily fancy himself reading the speech for which Alexander Long has been censured in the House. Mr. Long and Mr. Henderson do not essentially differ. In our judgment, Mr. Henderson, everything considered, has made a more effective plea for the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy than Mr. Long has. The spirit, tendency, and fundamental principles of the two speeches are the same. The gentlemen agree so fully that we shall not be surprised if they are found supporting the same candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, Mr. Long concludes his speech by avowing, that, if "the war is to be still further prosecuted," he prefers "that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management." The inference is that as between McClellan and Lincoln Mr. Long will go with Mr. Henderson for Lincoln. We predicted upwards of a year ago that the peace men and the abolitionists would ultimately act together in favor of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy; and the prediction seems likely very soon to be realized. In that event, Lincoln will be recognized as the disunion candidate, which he will be whether he is so recognized or not, and McClellan, the only recognized as in any event the only real Union candidate, will collect under his glorious banner not only the legions of patriots who meet in convention at Chicago, but the genuine patriots of the Republican party. For that matter, there are in the breasts of thousands and thousands of Republicans a smouldering admiration for McClellan and a living faith in him, that, no matter what may be the final combinations of parties, will ere November burst forth in a blaze of devotion to the cause he represents. He will be, in the noblest sense of the expression, the people's candidate, as he is the country's hope. Under his bright standard will rally the pure lovers of the Union, while under the dark ensign of his adversary will gather abolitionists, peace men, secessionists, and all the desperate odds and ends of a nation so long the sport of treason and of faction. Senator Henderson and his friends may call for advision on the question of the Union of abolitionism or no Union at all, but the people will not divide on any such question. They will divide on the high question of the Union of the Constitution against all the devices of its enemies in whatever section. This is the true issue. Let the people prepare to meet it. Let them resolve to meet it triumphantly.

We cannot dismiss this language of Senator Henderson's without one further remark. The views he presents concerning the nature and tendency of civil war surely deserve the very gravest consideration; we by no means would have them passed by lightly. They are indeed of tremendous moment. But they do not enforce the necessity of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, which in all human probability would render civil war the normal state of this continent, nor yet the necessity of abolishing slavery by a constitutional amendment; on the contrary, they enforce the necessity of restoring the Union of the Constitution, and to that end the necessity of requiring the people in rebellion to submit alone to the constitution as it is, and of waging the war distinctly to compel such submission and for no other purpose whatever. This is the true lesson of the historical retrospect he takes. But this is not the lesson he draws. He reads in the retrospect a warrant only for the abolition of slavery by a constitutional amendment or for the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederary, of which the former, according to his own admissions, would necessitate the latter. "The rebels," he says in a preceding part of his speech, "declare that slavery cannot longer exist under our government; that the two things, slavery and the Federal Union, have become incompatible. In this alleged belief was found the motive for secession, and in it to-day consists the strength of secession." This is undoubtedly true; whence it follows that to justify and fix the belief through the abolition of slavery by a constitutional amendment would be to strengthen the strength of secession, and consequently to bring the case at once within the conditions which Senator Henderson regards as warranting the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. On the other hand, it follows as clearly that to remove the belief in question, by throwing open the doors of the constitution as it is to the Southern people, would be to paralyze the strength of secession, and consequently to secure at an early day the restoration of the Union of the Constitution. The truth is, however, that the Republicans do not want the Union of the Constitution, and they will not have it, if they can get rid of it. They want the Union of abolitionism; and, if they cannot get such a Union, they will have none, but will forthwith acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. Such is the significance of Senator Henderson's speech. It means nothing more or less than this. Let the lovers of the Union ponder the development. It is but one amongst a thousand all pointing to the same issue.

THE REBEL FINANCIERS.—The Richmond Examiner comments upon the enactment withdrawing one thousand millions of Confederate paper from circulation, and thinks if this "astonishing achievement in finance is feasible," enabling the South to continue the war indefinitely, the North will pattern by the Southern policy "in this, as it has done in other particulars, and become able to protract its aggression indefinitely." It, however, comforts itself with the belief that the Northern people will not stand the adoption of any such financial measure. As a comment upon this Gen. Neal Dow has said, since his exchange, that the rebel managers of the Treasury Department have no idea of the amount of Confederate paper in circulation. While in Mobile he was informed as to the manner of paying off the soldiers of their army. Nominally they are allowed $15 per month, but at five cents upon a dollar this would be totally insufficient to support their families. But the mode of paying them gives an opportunity to supply the deficiency. The paymaster, with a wagon load of Confederate notes, rides along the lines, and the soldiers help themselves, obtaining just as much of the paper as they desire. So plenty is the trash through the Confederacy that the Richmond papers speak of it as they would of hay, quoting it by the bale. Eight hundred millions of this worthless issue have been practically repudiated by the laying of a tax of 100 per cent upon a large part of it, and 33 per cent upon the remainder, to be followed hereafter by a tax swallowing the whole. The minority of a committee of the rebel Congress recently reported to that body that the Confederate currency had depreciated *two thousand per cent.*

HENRY CLAY'S REMAINS.—After an interment of twelve years the remains of Mr. Clay were removed last week upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington Cemetery. Connected with this event, the Observer says, the wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, whilst a gold ring, bearing the initials 'J. W," which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweller's store.

BARRACKS NEWS.—The total receipts at the barracks yesterday were one hundred and twenty-one recruits from Columbus, Ohio, one hundred and forty engineers from the West, en route for the front, one hundred and six convalescents and stragglers from various points, ten deserters from Nashville, and three from Philadelphia. Eighty convalescents and stragglers were forwarded to Nashville, and thirty-three to Lexington. Seventeen deserters were transferred to Nashville, three to Lexington, and one to New Albany. Several soldiers were arrested on the street for not having in their possession passes properly filled up and signed.

☞ Fred Douglass thinks that the blacks can never get rid of certain mischievous ideas except by amalgamation with the whites. No doubt this is the only way to get the kinks out of their heads.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette admires the illustrated nigger soldier handbill issued at Clarksville, and we have no doubt that the authors of the handbill admire the Cincinnati Gazette.

☞ Why should the rebel soldiers be permitted to suffer for raiment when the functionaries at Richmond have *fustian* enough to supply the whole rebel armies?

☞ It seems that some rebel malecontents have threatened to gut the office of the Richmond Enquirer. They had better perform that operation on the Editor.

☞ The rebels call General Butler "The Beast." He will probably make his mark on some of them yet. And they deserve to wear "the mark of the beast."

☞ If any rebel drummer loses his drum in battle, let him pound away upon his own belly, which will no doubt be hollow enough to answer every purpose.

☞ A scurrilous abolition Editor in Illinois talks about

[For the Louisville Journal.]

EMANCIPATION WHITE AND BLACK—No. 4.

BY S. S. NICHOLAS.

The other day a Senator, who is among the ablest of those who seek the abolitionizing of the Constitution, said in debate: "There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery; the other is the immediate, unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy." After having shown to his own satisfaction the necessity for abolishing slavery in avoidance of future civil war, he proceeds to prove, if that could not be done, the necessity for his other alternative, as follows:

"Shall this war go on forever? Should the war go on until the public debt equals the entire wealth of the country? Should the whole capital of the people be forced into Federal securities and these securities made the basis of an irredeemable paper circulation? Should it go on until misery broods over the whole land; until the civil authorities become impotent, and all rights of person and property stand at the mercy of military power? Should it go on until the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall owe their places here to the bayonet instead of the ballot-box? Should it go on until corruption and fraud, the necessary concomitants of civil war, shall have crept into high places, put on the garb of patriotism, and give themselves the means of perpetuating their own power? Should it continue until the nation, exhausted, will welcome the coming of a Cromwell or a Bonaparte; until Provost Marshals shall be stationed with a military police at every village in the Northern States, displacing the civil authority, governing the people heretofore supposed capable of governing themselves, teaching how God shall be worshipped, prescribing new and strange offences, and punishing them by courts-martial? Should it continue until financial ruin brings misery, and misery rushes into anarchy when no hope but despotism is left?

"A few more years of civil war and this picture will be seen. It cannot be otherwise. It is the necessary result of a long civil strife. Peace parties will spring up; the war party will denounce them as traitors; the publication of newspapers will be suppressed and freedom of speech denied; mobs will retaliate; the blindness as well as the corruptions of the war party will strengthen the convictions of the peace party; each party will appeal to violence, the one to hold, the other to obtain power; the ballot-box will become a mockery, a cheat; instead of proclaiming the voice of a free people it will speak the language of base subserviency or the bold tones of military despotism.

"Such is history. We are not exempt from the passions and frailties that wove this web of history for others. Party pride, blinded vanity, may think so. These have driven many nations from the enjoyment of liberty to the profoundest depths of tyranny. Party revenge may be gratified when political enemies come to grief, but that is no compensation for a ruined country. When anarchy comes we are all overwhelmed alike. The Girondist and the Jacobin followed each other in rapid succession to the guillotine."

This is a gloomy picture which the Senator paints of the inevitable condition of our country if the war lasts only a few years longer. The painting, if verified in results, is only what was pictured for our warning by the fathers of the republic. But thinking as he does, having so clear a prevision of the calamities to ensue from the continuance of the war, it is incomprehensible why he does not devote all his energies toward its speedy termination, to removing instead of creating difficulties in the way of amicable adjustment. A mere perpetuation of slavery in the Union could not possibly produce any greater calamity than that. The uncertain evils of merely apprehended conjectured civil wars in the future can be no justification for incurring such horrid immediate ruin, or one which is only to be postponed for two or three years. There would be no statesmanship, no patriotism in that. Why not then leave all other policy for that which promises the speediest termination of the war without disunion? He is a man of far too much intelligence to suppose that abolitionizing the Constitution will have any such tendency. He may think it will tend to perpetuate peace when it is once conquered, but it can give no aid toward such conquest. Its every tendency is the other way. It can only serve to intensify despairing resistance at the South. It not merely will rob her of full two-thirds in value of all her chattel property, but will thereby also destroy nine-tenths of the value of all her real estate. Nor is this all. It will leave in her midst the canker-worm of a hostile race, with which her own people will be at perpetual feud, and causing, according to the inevitable principles of a natural, veritable "irrepressible conflict," the perpetual recurrence of intestine civil wars between the two races, until one or the other is exterminated. It is therefore the merest folly, as no one knows better than this intelligent Senator, to expect that anything short of utter subjugation, the direst necessity, will make the South submit to an abolitionized Constitution. Where then is its justification for this Senator, in pursuing a policy so obviously in conflict with his opinion as to the near and great danger to the country from a prolongation of the war? There is nothing even in disunion at all comparable in amount of national disaster to what he says we are bound to suffer after "a few years more of civil war." Why deprive ourselves of the chance that before the lapse of those few years, though we may fail wholly to subdue her, yet the South may become so tired of suffering and disaster as to seek conciliation on reasonable terms? Why close that door by this amendment of the Constitution? Why trust everything to the uncertain issue of battles? Why deprive ourselves of any chance toward the avoidance of such a tremendous peril?

To remove all future danger from the irrepressible conflict is the pretext. But by inflicting such tremendous loss of property upon the South, we shall cause a much more dangerous conflict. That wrong would be one which the South would neither forget or forgive in the lapse of centuries. Her people would be to us what the Irish have been to England for two centuries; a powerful internal enemy ever ready to join any foreign enemy in the pursuit of vengeance. We should generate a greater in the avoidance of a lesser national danger.

In addition to all this, what is to compensate the loss of national honor in the perfidious, ungrateful robbery of Kentucky. To rob her of her slave property, for the purpose of a great national policy without compensating for what she holds under the sanction of law and Constitution, will be condemned by the on-looking world and by history the same as robbery by *ex post facto* laws, bills of attainder, or any other mode of arbitrary confiscation. The condemnation will be none the less, because the wrong will be one of national infliction. A nation can commit crime as well as a legislature, and enjoys no exemption from the retribution to be found in the disparaging rebuke of civilized nations. But above all, what a short-righted policy must that be which shall persecute near a million of Kentuckians into despising and hating their Government?

The Editor of the Democrat in his paper of Tuesday has given abundant proof of the conduct of New England during the last war with England; but if more is desired it can be found in Matthew Carey's Olive Branch, and in the recent speech of Senator Davis.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

RADICAL MEETING IN LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 11, 1864.

To-day the radicals held their grand pow-wow in this city, to appoint delegates to the Lincoln Convention, and to express their views on the questions now at issue before the people.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Judge Goodloe chairman, and the usual corps of officers, when Dr. R. J. Breckinridge arose and addressed the meeting for two hours, and at the close of his speech offered the resolutions which he had "carefully prepared" and which were "unanimously adopted" by at least twenty voices, who responded "aye."

The speech of Dr. B. was delivered from a carefully prepared manuscript, and as it will doubtless be published *in extenso* I shall attempt no report of it. It may have been a great speech, but, with very many others whose opinion I have heard expressed upon the subject, "I couldn't see it." With regard to the position and action of Governor Bramlette, it was quite impossible to determine whether the Doctor intended himself to be understood as condemning or indorsing; but the whole tenor of his remarks suggested to some present the idea that he was baiting to entice the Governor into the radical ranks, and yet to leave him with just as little influence there as possible. The effort was evidently to create a warfare between the Governor and the Journal, with a hope of thus driving him (where he certainly is not now) into the radical party. And I heard it suggested that, as a conservative man, the Governor might be a formidable candidate for United States Senator next winter, whilst, as a radical, he could easily be shelved, to make room for some one who could boast better "blood." It may be so.

After the Doctor had closed, and the resolutions had been adopted, Lieut.-Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, being "accidentally" present, was called for by a portion of the crowd; when such a shout for Col. Jacob rose from the audience as utterly drowned the name of all others. So overwhelming was the call for Jacob that Gov. Anderson, being on the stage, beckoned Col. J. to come forward and respond. Jacob, however, rose in his place, and, in substance, said (I do not pretend to give his words) that the meeting was called for a specific purpose by those with whose views he did not coincide, and, therefore delicacy forbade his speaking, and that whilst he could not feel gratified that nine-tenths of the audience had honored him with a call, he must, in view of the circumstances, be excused, and would speak to them at another time.

Gov. Anderson again being called, responded in a brief and dignified speech, to much of which conservative and loyal men did not object, and which must brand him in the camp of the radicals as a copperhead. He announced himself in favor of "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was"—only asked of the rebel States, including the "Sodom—South Carolina"—to lay down their arms and return to the old flag, when he would have them take their old place in the Union with all their constitutional rights, including slavery, and would compensate them for slaves already taken by the army, and grant "almost" universal amnesty. He wanted no change in the constitution; that made by Washington was good enough for him. He did not approve the war policy of Mr. Lincoln with regard to slavery or the amendatory enrolment act—particularly as they applied to the loyal State of Kentucky; and if he "had the ear of Mr. Lincoln," he would entreat him to relinquish the purpose of executing it in this State. That the Government had not the right to the services of all the men in the land was a question he would not discuss, and was a legal question to be adjudicated, yet, whether the right existed or not, he thought, in view of her loyalty and the revolution the execution of the act must cause in her social system, she was entitled to the kindest consideration at the hands of the Administration. The danger of goading Kentucky into acts of rebellion was no trifling matter, and so long as she continued, as a State, loyal, as she had thus far been, he would respect the rights and prejudices of her people.

He was not a Lincoln man, would not name his choice for President, but would gladly see McClellan President, if not nominated and elected by "peace" men, which, in the common acceptation, meant rebel sympathizers. He had the utmost confidence in the patriotism and ability of McClellan, and, if nominated by a *Union Convention*, would cheerfully support him. He said much more to the same effect, and some things which were not so entirely unobjectionable, but it is not my purpose to attempt a report of his speech, and my letter is already too long.

As soon as he was done, the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," whether at the direction of the managers of the meeting to prevent any more such speeches as Anderson's, or for fear of a renewal of the call for Jacob or Wolford has not transpired; but such is the fact; the reasons must be surmised. Certain it is that they wanted no more such speeches as Anderson made, and I predict that the Gazett's report of it will be very meagre. Correctly reported, it will not jingle well with that of Dr. B.

It was quite a damper upon the delight of the managers of the meeting, especially after the overwhelming demonstration for Jacob in their own crowd. After the meeting, radical stock was much depressed. VOX.

CAIRO, April 13.

Thirty-four guerillas, captured in Arkansas, were brought up to-day.

The following correspondence took place at Columbus, Ky., this morning:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY }
BEFORE COLUMBUS, KY., April 13, 1864. }

To the Commander U. S. Forces, Columbus, Ky.: Fully capable of taking Columbus and its garrison by force, I desire to avoid shedding blood; I therefore demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under your command.

Should you surrender, the negroes now in arms will be returned to their masters. Should I be compelled to take the place by force, no quarter will be shown negro troops; whatever white troops, will be treated as prisoners of war.

I am, sir, yours,
A. BUFORD, Brig. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS OF POST, COLUMBUS, KY., }
April 13, 1864. }

Brig. Gen. Buford, commanding forces before Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: Your communication of this date has come to hand. In reply, I would state, that, being placed by my Government with adequate forces to hold and repel all enemies from my post, surrender is out of the question. I am, General, very respectfully,
WM. HUDSON LAWRENCE,
Col. 34th N. J. Vols., commanding Post.

Officers who arrived on the Maria Denning this evening report the enemy as having left the vicinity of Columbus.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Secretary Chase expects to go to New York to-night on public business. Gold speculators there have taken the alarm, and speculators and bankers here report that all efforts to sell gold short in New York late this afternoon were unavailing. Everybody was expecting it to fall.

Some months ago a negro servant was charged, in New Orleans, by Paymaster H. R. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, with robbing him of $30,000. The negro was first unmercifully flogged and subsequently sentenced to hard labor at the Dry Tortugas for life. Facts have recently come to the knowledge of the War Department fixing the guilt upon Lawrence himself.

Secretary Stanton arrested him here four days ago and put him in the Old Capitol prison. Two thousand dollars have been recovered, and papers found on him implicating a New York contractor named Peck. He was also brought to the Old Capitol to await trial by a Military Commission. Orders have been sent to Tortugas to release the negro.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The House Military Committee decided in favor of the bill increasing the pay of white soldiers to sixteen dollars per month, and colored soldiers to thirteen dollars per month. The majority were unwilling to put them on an equality.

The Senate Military Committee has decided the same rate for each. The Senate, at the instance of the President, will undoubtedly reverse the action of its Military Committee against the confirmation of Major-Generals Schofield and Gilmore.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

KNOXVILLE, April 14.

There is much excitement in the Convention. Brownlow denounced the majority resolutions as copperish, and a filthy fling at the Lincoln army and Gov. Johnson, but swallows the minority report. Gen. Spears made a three hour's speech, supporting the majority resolutions, and denied Brownlow's imputations. The Convention is sitting to-night.

CAIRO, April 14.

Another demand was made this morning for the surrender of Paducah, giving one hour for the removal of the women and children. Col. Hicks declined to surrender, and proposed to meet the anticipated attack.

CAIRO, April 14.

On Tuesday morning, Forrest, with some 6,000 men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag-of-truce, demanding the surrender of the garrison, Forrest in the meantime, was disposing his force so as to gain a decided advantage. Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee cavalry, was in command, with four hundred of that regiment, two hundred of the 1st battalion 6th U. S. heavy artillery formerly the 1st Alabama cavalry, colored. The flag of truce was refused.

Fighting was resumed afterwards, when a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of gaining new positions. The battle was kept up till 3 P. M., when Major Booth was killed, and Major Bradford took command. The rebels now came on in swarms, overpowering our troops and compelling a surrender. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few had been killed, but the rebel fiends, as bloodthirsty as devils incarnate, commenced indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including those of both colors previously wounded. The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, the white officers having thrown down their arms.

Both whites and blacks were bayoneted, shot, or sabred, even dead bodies, and horribly mutilated children 7 or 8 years old. Several negro women were killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds, were shot dead and their bodies rolled into the river.

Dead and wounded negroes were piled in huts and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of the garrison of 600, only 200 remained alive. Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieutenants Barr, Acher, Strom, Wilson, Revet, and Maj. Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee cavalry. Capt. Paston, and Lieut. Logan, of the 13th Tennessee cavalry, and Capt. Young, of the 24th Missouri, acting Provost Marshal, were taken prisoners.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about 3½ o'clock, and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seventy-eight colored men. Eight died on their way up. She arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City hospital to discharge her suffering cargo. Among the wounded officers of the colored troops are Capt Pooter, Lieut. Libberts, and Adjutant Lemming. Six guns were captured, including two 10-pound Parrots, and two 12-pound Howitzers. It is the intention of the rebels to evacuate the place and move on towards Memphis.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

HOUSE.

Mr. Rogers addressing the Republican side said: I do not come here to quote the example of despotism, to be followed by those honest men who have come here and sworn on the Holy Bible to stand by the constitution and country to the last. The men who at midnight entered the domicile of Vallandigham and tore him away from his wife and family, are among those who are destroying the rights of the people under the constitution, and sweeping away public liberty. The fanatics and despots like Burnside will go down to the grave into perdition, and die worse than Napoleon did when wrecked on a rock in the ocean. There were men who would maintain rights—they are not the desposts of old Abe Lincoln, but of free people who sent them hither. You are not content with slandering Vallandigham. God bless the exile. He prayed that the arrow of heaven would pierce the heart of the despot. You are bringing soldiers here to keep the old patriot Mr. Long, of America, from being run upon by Jeff Davis, of the Southern Confederacy. This is no longer a country of republicanism, but of monarchy and despotism, and go, he said, for a dissolution of the Union in preference to a war of extermination. This fratricidal war should terminate. He wanted the Union which gave prosperity and peace. He wanted the Union with slavery if necessary or the Union without slavery.

Mr. Colfax rose to demand the previous question.

Mr. Pendleton said that two or three gentlemen on the opposite side desired to speak, and the previous question should not be brought to bear to curtail free speech. He therefore appealed to Mr. Colfax not to make the motion until others had been heard.

Mr. Colfax replied that his heart was disposed to accede to the request by public demand. He should make the motion about the 26th. Speeches had been made on both sides, and had been equally heard. There were fifteen members who yet desire to express their views. He called attention to the fact that J. R. Giddings was expelled under a previous question, without an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to by 9 majority.

The resolution censuring Long was adopted by 80 against 70.

LITTLE ROCK, April 11.

Advices from Gen. Steele, to the 7th, have been received.

His expedition had reached a point 5 miles south of Elkin's Ferry, on Little Missouri river, about 25 miles from Camden, where he expected Gen. Thayer with reinforcement the next day.

On the 2d, Shelby attacked Steele's rear guard, under Gen. Rice, with 1,200 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, and was repulsed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. Our loss was 44 killed and wounded, and 15 prisoners.

On the 4th Marmaduke attacked him with 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, on the south side of the Little Missouri, and, after five hours fighting, he was routed with a loss of 4 killed and 23 wounded. Our loss 23 wounded.

There is a large force of rebels five or six miles in Steele's advance, but it is not expected they will make a stand.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The fall in gold was caused by the report that Mr. Chase has drawn from $400,000 to $800,000 against the gold sent from San Francisco last year.

A Natchez paper of the 1st has the report that the rebels have blown up the rams Shreveport and Missouri to prevent them from falling into our hands, and evacuated Shreveport.

The printing office of the Commercial Chronicle at Panama was seized by the Government officials, which caused great excitement. The Star denounced it as unjust. Both the United States and British Consuls took an active interest in the affair, but have failed to induce the authorities to desist.

The Baltimore Sun reports a fight near Winchester, on Friday, between Maj. Hunter, with a force of Pennsylvania cavalry, and the rebels under Imboden. From 50 to 100 were killed and wounded on both sides. Passengers from the West say it was a decided Union triumph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.

A brilliant fight recently took place at Pensacola between the 14th New York cavalry and the 57th Alabama rebel cavalry, in which the rebels were almost immediately put to flight in a hand to hand encounter with the sabre.

The draft is postponed, probably till the 1st of June.

From four to five hundred rebel deserters are said to be in the Okefeakee swamps in Florida, regularly armed against the Confederate authorities.

Letters from the blockading fleet off Mobile of the 28th report the formidable rebel ram Tennessee getting ready to pay the fleet a visit.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The debate on the resolution to expel Mr. Long was resumed immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Colfax demanded the previous question.

After Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, had finished the speech which he began on Monday, Mr. Colfax then accepted Mr. Brownell's amendment, making it a resolution of censure instead of expulsion; upon which he made a speech of one hour, and was followed by Mr. Long, whose hour was extended fifteen minutes, notwithstanding the Democrats had refused a similar courtesy to Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Long commenced by indicating that he was deeply moved by his position before the House and country, but closed by reiterating all he had said before, and clamoring loudly for peace with the South.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 70, nays 79. The vote was then taken on the first resolution declaring Mr. Long an unworthy member of the House. Carried—yeas 80, nays 70.

Mr. Bailey was the only Democrat voting in the affirmative. Mr. F. P. Blair voted in the negative, and Mr. Williams didn't vote.

The second resolution directing the Speaker to read the resolution to Mr. Long in open session was laid on the table; yeas 71, nays 69.

Both Mr. Brownell and Mr. Colfax offered the withdrawal of the resolution, but the Democrats objected and insisted on a vote.

The tax bill reported to-day was ordered to be printed, under strict injunctions of secrecy until copies be laid upon the tables of members. It is not an amendment to former acts, but embraces all in the old laws which it was thought advisable to retain, and repeals the residue. It has 173 sections and is in five parts.

The general rates of increase, as heretofore stated, is in proportions of 5 to 3 in common, and manufactured articles are taxed 5 instead of 3 per cent, malt liquors $1 instead of 60 cents per bbl., and salt 6 instead of 4 cents per hundred pounds. Taxes of about general rates are laid on several leading articles.

Crude petroleum pays nothing, but refined is taxed 20 instead of 10 per cent. per gallon. Smoking tobacco with stems in is taxed 15 instead of 5 cents; plug and fine-cut 25 to 35, instead of 15; cigars from $5 to $35 and upwards. No increase on distilled liquors until July 1st. All manufactured after that date till January are taxed $1; all after January $1 25.

The tax on gas is increased from 66 to 100 per cent. License and stamp duties are considerably increased. The bill will be called up on Tuesday and every day thereafter until finished. The tax on domestic wines is slightly increased. That of lard and linseed oil is increased in the same proportion as petroleum. The duty on contracts is altered so as to put a tax on each contract instead of each sheet of paper on which it is written. There is no increase of stamp duty on receipts, no increase of the tax on advertisements, and no increase on distillers' license.

A highly important bill was introduced this afternoon from the Ways and Means Committee, making all transactions in gold illegal unless there is an actual exchange of currency at the time the contract is made. The bill provides for a severe punishment, in any court of record, of parties found guilty, and has numerous other details, apparently making gold speculations almost impossible.

Generals Halleck and Grant were closeted all day; even members of the Cabinet were refused admittance. The belief seems to gain ground that important events are approaching.

Gen. Grant was at headquarters and in consultation with the President this morning. He is not expected to leave for the army before to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The Times' Paris letter says one of the vessels, built at Bordeaux for the Confederates is launched. An English vessel lying there with her equipment and builder has gone, compelled by the French Government to give his word that none of the vessels he is constructing shall pass into Confederate hands.

The two iron-clads will not be ready for launching for three months, but the other three wooden vessels would soon follow their consort into water.

The French Government has enclosed the Rappahannock in dock at Calais, and placed a man-of-war in front of it.

The Herald has Richmond papers of the 7th. They contain news of moment.

Gen. Wheeler is reported to have had a sharp brush with a body of Yankee cavalry, on the 31st of March, near Ringgold, driving the enemy back.

The Sentinel reports $196,883,000 rebel bonds have been funded and taken up by the different States, while large portions of the Confederacy are unheard from. The Sentinel estimates the total amount taken at $250,000,000.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The steamer Continental has arrived from New Orleans with dates of the 8th and Alexandria dates of the 6th. It is said that Banks and staff have proceeded up the river, and are reported to be at Grand Ecore. All quiet at Alexandria, and ample preparation has been made against surprise by the enemy. A heavy iron-clad has dropped down to Fort DeRussey. There was still sufficient water for gunboats and transports to cross the falls.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. Banks had been released from the command of the troops at Pass Cavallo at his own request, and had been succeeded by Gen. Warren.

Gen. Herron is sick at Brownsville.

Gen. Asboth is in command at Pensacola.

The enemy is concentrating a heavy force at Pollard, Ala., to operate on the line of railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery.

Terrible persecutions are inflicted on people who try to evade the conscription.

The reports of a rebel attack on Alexandria are untre.

A blockade-running schooner tried to run out Pass Cavallo on the 2d. The gunboat Espetta chased her, and the rebels set fire to her and escaped in boats. The vessel was boarded, and forty bales of Sea Island cotton saved after she was abandoned.

There is no prospect of any immediate movement, either on the coast or from Brownsville.

The steamer James Battle, which took Banks and staff to Grand Ecore, on her return was fired into by thirty guerillas, twenty-five miles below, wounding Major Gifford, Pay-master, and one engineer, neither seriously.

Advices from Matamoras report no French or French-Mexican forces there, or known to be near there.

Judge Darell was President of the Free State Convention at New Orleans.

Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

KNOXVILLE, April 15.

After four days of personal wrangling the radicals broke up the Convention. The whole affair is scandalous.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Gen. Grant has returned to the army, and should good weather continue for a few days longer, important news may be expected.

It is thought that the gold bill will pass Congress in a modefied form; also that the national bank bill is certain, but with the exclusion of their bonds from State taxation.

CAIRO, April 15.

Two negro soldiers, wounded at Fort Pillow, who were buried by the rebels, and afterwards worked themselves out of their graves, were among those brought up on the Platte Valley, and are now in the hospital at Mound City. The officers of the Platte Valley received great credit from the military and all others for landing at Fort Pillow at an imminent risk, and taking our wounded, and for the kind and humane treatment manifested toward them on the way up, doing everything possible to render aid and relieve their sufferings.

Three other negroes were buried alive by the rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one, and he was forced to help dig the pits, and was then thrown in and covered up.

Chalmers said to a Federal officer on board the Platte Valley that it was their intention to show no mercy to home-made Yankees—meaning Southerners serving in the Union army—and negroes, but genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The steamer George Washington brings New Orleans papers of the 9th, one day later.

The reported sinking of the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay was unfounded.

A disastrous fire occurred in New Orleans on the night of the 8th. The stores of E. H. York, Parely, Williams, and A. T. Cochrane were burned. The loss amounted to several thousand dollars.

The Free State Convention had completed its organization. It had voted 96 to 11 that the members shall take the iron-clad oath of December 8th, or the oath prescribed by the President's amnesty proclamation.

Sixty pieces of artillery, consisting of 12-pounders and smooth-bore Howitzers, left here last evening for the Army of the Potomac.

The subscriptions to the first loan at the National Bank to-day were $725,000. The receipts at the custom-house to-day were $1,057,000, the largest ever known, including $1,040,000 in gold certificates.

The New Orleans Bee of the 7th states that the French had occupied Matamoras without a blow; that two regiments had been landed, and all communications with the interior were for the time being interrupted.

Quarantine, April 15.—The gunboat Chenango while outward bound and off Fort Lafayette this afternoon, burst her boiler, and scalding forty men on deck. Some of them are dead. The engine rooms of the vessel have not been reached yet.

CAIRO, April 15.

No boats are allowed to leave here for points below Columbus since the first news of the Fort Pillow affair. The attack on Paducah yesterday proved to be a mere raid for plunder. It was made by a couple of hundred of men who were driven out by the fort and the gunboats. After occupying a portion of the city about an hour, they left, taking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, leaving behind a half dozen of killed and wounded. There was no one hurt on our side. Several of the guns captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow were spiked before falling into his hands. Others were put upon the gunboat No. 7, which from the exhaustion of ammunition, having fired some 300 rounds, was compelled to withdraw. Although only tin-clad, she received but slight injury. Gen. Lee arrived and assumed command at the beginning of the battle, previous to which Chalmers directed the movements. Forrest with the main force retired after the fight to Brownsville, taking with him the captured guns.

While the steamer Platte Valley lay under the flag of truce taking on wounded, some rebel officers, among them Chalmers, went aboard and some of our officers showed them a great deference in drinking with them, and showing them other marks of courtesy. Prominent among them is said to be Captain Woodruff, of the 113th Illinois infantry.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.

The correspondent of the Union, who was aboard the steamer Platte Valley at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appalling description of the fiendishness than our Cairo despatch. Many of our wounded were shot in the hospital. The remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. On the morning after the batte, the rebels went over the field and shot the negroes who had not died from their previous wounds. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitals, and who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, were ordered to fall into line and inhumanly shot down. Of the 350 colored troops, not more than 56 escaped the massacre, and not one officer of that command survives. Only four officers of the 13th Tennessee escaped death. The loss of 13th Tennessee was 800 killed, and the remainder wounded and captured. General Chalmers told this correspondent, that, although he was against killing negro soldiers and their officers, and had done all in his power to stop the carnage, yet, at the same time, he said he believed it was right. Another officer said that our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with the negroes. While the rebels endeavored to conceal their loss, it was evident that they suffered severely. Col. Reed, commanding the Tennessee regiment, was mortally wounded.

KNOXVILLE, April 15.

The Knoxville convention met on the second day (Wednesday), pursuant to adjournment, with much talking with no results. On the fourth day (Friday), resumed the business of the preceding day, and finally at about half past three in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Milligan, the convention adjourned sine die, the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

PADUCAH, April 14.

At 1 P. M. to-day the enemy appeared in considerable force on our pickets, and, after some skirmishing, succeeded in driving them into town. As soon as the people heard of the occurrence there was a general rush for the boats. An order was soon after received for the boats to steam to the Illinois shore. The wharf-boat, containing government stores, was also towed across at half-past 2 o'clock.

General Buford, C. S. A., sent in a flag of truce requesting the removal of the women and children from the town. Meanwhile detachments of the enemy were prowling about town, stealing. At the expiration of an hour, three regiments under Buford were drawn up in line of battle, as if ready to begin an attack.

The fort opened on them, and after a short time the enemy withdrew into the woods. During the firing from the fort our infantry were partly posted within the fort, and the remainder in line of battle outside. The gunboats took an active part in shelling the woods. During the afternoon a regiment of infantry reconnoitered the town, but found no enemy. Upon the driving in of the pickets, all the troops were rendezvoused in the vicinity of the fort.

At five o'clock the firing ceased, and a strong party was sent out to see what had become of the enemy. They returned, reporting him falling back to Lovelaceville. At six o'clock the boats were ordered back to town. The citizens have returned to their homes and everything is quiet. During the disturbance the enemy succeeded in taking a few horses. His loss in killed has been considerable. Our shells could be seen bursting within effective distance.

A rebel officer was killed in town, where he had strayed from his command. We lost none killed. A citizen named Harris was killed by the bursting of a shell. At no time during the day did any force of the enemy get into the business part of the town, and consequently plundered little.

Forrest was not with the troops to-day, his main force being encamped at Watchie Bottom, near Bolivar, Tenn. The enemy seems to be moving with part of his force toward the Tennessee river. Several gunboats are up the river on a reconnoissance. No report from them up to this moment. One of the boats is looked for hourly.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

General Burnside has nearly completed the reorganization of the troops under his command. They are understood to be in fine condition, and are expected to render important service soon.

It is understood that the Committees of Finance and Ways and Means have agreed upon certain features of the gold bill. The Senate Committee, through Mr. Sherman, reported an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman declaring it unlawful to make a contract for the purchase, sale, loan, or delivery of gold or bullion or foreign exchange, at any time subsequent to making such contract, or for the payment of any fixed or contingent sum, in default of the delivery of the gold or bullion or any other terms than immediate, actual delivery at a price agreed on.

The seller of the gold must be in actual possession of it and make bona fide sale and delivery. All contracts in violation of this act shall be void, and a violation subjects the offender to a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for three months to one year. The bill was debated to-day by Sherman, Fessenden, and Sumner in favor, and Johnson, Clark, and Cowan in opposition.

A motion to strike out the second section, forbidding all operations by street speculators was lost by a vote of 15 to 25.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Semi-official news has been received from Saltillo, the present seat of the national government of the Mexican Republic, dated the 22d of March. Vidaurri's treason is confirmed. Vidaurri had 2,500 men and was marching on Monterey. General Doublado was marching with his force from Saltillo to give him battle, and General Patoni was on his way from Durango at the head of a brigade with the same object. The inhabitants of Nuevo, Leon, and Coahula had acknowledged the present Juarez authority and were raising large forces to subdue Vidaurri's rebellion.

When that is accomplished the Mexican Government will have about 10,000 men ready to march upon San Luis Potosi and capture that city, in the State of Oaxica. Gen. Doblado had 8,000 men perfectly well organized under his command, and thought his force of such importance that Gen. Bazaine was going to attack him in person.

The French have been driven from the States of Chiapas and Tabuco, as well as from the Isthmus of Lehnant.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The Times's New Orleans letter says Banks's command is above Natchitoches, and there had been no battle with the rebels. There is constant skirmishing with Taylor's rear and things promise a collision at Shreveport.

A number of stragglers were captured, and Capt. Todd, a cousin of President Lincoln, surrendered himself and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, saying he was sick of the war.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 15.

Early this morning, Mosby, at the head of about five hundred rebel cavalry, made his appearance on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Bristow Station, so suddenly as to take by surprise the patrol for the protection of the road between that place and Manassas. From twenty to twenty-five of our soldiers were captured.

The rebels went away in the direction of Fredericksburg. Last night Lieut. Col. Justin with a detachment of the 12th Pennsylvania Reserves went on an expedition to Occoquan and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The case of Lindsay vs. Scott from the Third Congressional District of Missouri, came before the Committee on Elections to-day, and Lindsay made a portion of his argument to be understood. The case of Bruce vs. Loan will be sent up in the House to-day, for consideration.

NEW YORK, April 16.

There is said to be no truth in the reported postponement of the draft.

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac despatch says that a majority of the sutlers and other citizens have left for Washington.

An accession of three or four brigades to the enemy's force opposite Raccoon Ford, is reported on good authority.

CAIRO, April 16.

The steamer Baker, from Paducah last evening, reports, that, at 3 P. M., the rebels, eight hundred strong, appeared before that place, sent in a flag of truce, and again demanded the surrender of the fort. Col. Mitchell, with the 54th Illinois and other troops, were marching out of the fort to meet the enemy as the Baker left, but no fighting had taken place.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 12.

The rebels have appeared in large forces on Chowan river, apparently for the protection of the shad and herring fisheries.

The Confederate conscription has been suspended in the 1st District of North Carolina, and an amnesty offered to all North Carolinians who are or who have been in Federal service.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.

A French armed transport, with a bark in tow, has gone up James river, intending to bring down the tobacco from Richmond belonging to the French government.

KNOXVILLE, April 16.

At the large mass meeting in front of the Court-house resolutions were offered by Parson Brownlow favoring emancipation, recommending a convention, and requesting Gov. Andy Johnson to call the same at the earliest practicable period, and endorsing the Administration and war policy of President Lincoln, which was unanimously carried.

Gov. Johnson made a powerful and telling speech, rebuking in severe terms the copperheads of the late convention.

The celebrated guerilla Reynolds and command were surprized yesterday by a small force of our cavalry. Ten were killed, and Reynolds, with fifteen others captured, with horses, equipments, and arms.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The sales of the gold certificates is stopped by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan at the first national bank to-day were $530,000; receipts at the Custom-house $1,012,000, of which $968,000 were in gold certificates. Gold closed at 173¾.

We learn that the medical department has received orders to prepare to receive at the Jarvis general hospital, West Baltimore street, from five to seven hundred released Union prisoners from Richmond, who will be here to-day or to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

A despatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac states that yesterday, about noon, a party of rebel cavalry made an [illegible]

MARRIED.

DIED.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS,

REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE.

CHEROKEE PILLS
Female Regulator
HEALTH PRESERVER

Agricultural.

[From the New York Observer.]

FARMS AND FARMING.—In your issue of March 24th, Irenæus has, I fear, conveyed the idea that a gentleman who engages in agriculture must still continue to pursue his business in the city in order to support his farm, instead of the farm supporting him.

This article, being from the pen of one so long and favorably known for his devotion to the cause of agricultural improvement and scientific investigation, may deter many from investing their capital in the country. No man will say "he has to work in the city to support his farm" unless a screw is loose somewhere in the management of the farm, or the gentleman does not understand that it requires more continued application, economy, watchfulness, scientific and practical knowledge, to superintend the management and make money on farms than is required in mercantile life. [This is just what Irenæus said: "It requires more wit and work to be a successful farmer than to be an editor, or president, or king."—Eds. of Obs.]

A gentleman bred in the city to mercantile pursuits is just the man to make a successful farmer. His business habits, active mind, inquiring disposition, go-ahead spirit, and capital, (to invest in fertilizers) are all requisite. What he does not know his neighbor will inform him, provided he does not disgust him with the exhibition of his own superior practical knowledge at once.

...eat and fatal mistake gentlemen inva... ...ake on becoming farmers is the gen... ...up and down of everything in the ... a dwelling, fence, barn, smokehouse, ... hen-house; all must come down as ...he deed is given up. Don't do it, but ... money in enriching the soil. Secure ...rops for your particular locality, set ...rces, study the nature of your soil, ...e best stock, and attend to your ... last. As a proof that farming can ...profitable I submit the following state... ...ich were some of them made before ...ittee some years ago at the State ... sworn to as correct in every parti... ...ides others I know to be correct:

...farm of about 80 acres, costing $10, ... expenses of cultivation, including ...7 per cent., insurance, wear and tear, ... $1,470; receipts, $2,726; profit, ...ver $18 per acre.

...arm of 140 acres; expenses of cul... ...$1,409; receipts, $3,358—leaving ... profit, over $15 per acre.

...arm of 130 acres (dairy farm mostly); ...nagement, $926; receipts, including ... account, $2,396; profit, $1,460—...er acre.

...arm of 180 acres; total receipts, ...; less expenses per account, $2,-...t profit, $2,678 16.

...farm of 150 acres; after paying all ...nterest, and insurance, no profit, ...e.

... mention, perhaps, twenty farms, ... the above in profit, but this must ...w that farming does pay.

...eman, no matter what his position ... ever regret that he studied and mas... ...iances of tillage and laws of Nature that govern the growth of all agricultural plants, and the knowledge of agriculture and horticulture will secure him the respect of all whose opinion is worth having.

I desire to thank you for my follow-farmers and myself for the warnings you have repeatedly given the farmers against falsely (so called) patent manures and advertised seeds, which have saved the farmers loss of time and money, and I know of no way the farmers can repay you and fulfill a duty to their family than to become all subscribers to your valuable and excellent agricultural and family journal.

R. T. S.

[From the New York Observer]

EARLY SEED CORN.—We often see advertisements of early seed corn of different varieties, which are not always to be relied upon to the extent stated. When a particular variety of corn is introduced into any locality, it may come two, three, or even four weeks earlier than other kinds which have been cultivated in the same region; but if the seed raised from it in successive years is planted, it will gradually lose its early quality and become as late as any other; and for a very simple reason; because it has adapted itself to the climate in which it is raised. Plants have many of the characteristics of animals, and among them is that of adaptation, or the power of acclimation. Animals often undergo an entire change in the course of a few generations, on being removed from their own appropriate regions, and so do plants. The early corn is usually brought from a more northern latitude where the season for its growth is short and where it is compelled, as it were, to ripen early in order to escape the frosts, being planted late for the same reason. Our late corn, if taken into Canada, would in the course of a few years become early corn, just as early corn brought from the Far North becomes late after several seasons' planting.

The only way to have early corn every season, is to obtain the seed each year from a more northern region—the farther north the better. Among all the the varieties that have been tried, many of which are highly extolled, I do not know of any that is more desirable for table use as green corn than the old-fashioned sweet corn. If farmers and gardeners will take the trouble to send to Canada for a supply of seed (and they can do this very easily and cheaply, by uniting together and having it forwarded by express from some seedsmen or gardener in Montral), they may then be reasonably sure of having an early luxury. But the same course should be taken every year, as otherwise each year the crop will lag a little behind until it becomes as late as any.

MAIZE.

From present indications ... the maple sugar crop ... exceed that made in any previous year. The season thus far has been a good one favorable for the early commencement of operations. We have had for the past two weeks a succession of sunshiny days and freezing nights. In all probability the crop of maple sugar at the North for the present year will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worth, at the low estimate of 15 cents per pound, $3,750,000, an important item in the sugar product of the country. This will be but a small amount of the sugar consumed in the whole country, yet it will go far toward supplying the deficiency caused by non-production at the South. Few people comprehend the great amount of sugar annually used in the United States. In 1862 it is estimated that the total consumption of sugar, both of the North and South, was 482,411 tuns, or nearly 29 pounds to every man, woman, and child. This consumption was largely decreased in 1863, and will be still more so during the present year.

Detroit Tribune.

...K FOR APRIL.—April is pre-eminently ... throughout most of the Northern ...gh beginning in March, it is chief... ...that the bulk of the crops are ... We ought to put in only those seeds ... come up quickly, or surely, and that are not particularly injured by cold wet weather after they are up. Such are grass and clover seed, wheat, barley, and oats; peas, carrots, onions, beets, flax, etc. But corn, sorghum, broomcorn, millets, beans, squashes, etc., if sown early are apt either to rot in the soil, or to drag out a puny existence, or die outright by late frosts.

Cattle.—Feed work-cattle well and card them frequently. Apply unguentem mixed with 4 parts of lard, behind the horns and a little down the back, if there be any evidence ...ice. Be very regular in feeding and giving ...ttle rest.

Cows and Calves.—Separate cows and calves ...arly, if the milk is the main thing. Where ...eal is especially valuable, it often pays best to ...et calves run with the cows, sometimes giving one cow two calves, and as they are marketed, supplying their places with others. New milch cows ought to have some succulent food (roots or cabbages) at this season. It materially increases their flow of milk, and the increase is maintained when they get to pasture. Soiling ought not to be commenced before a constant supply of green food can be maintained.

Carrots.—For the farmer who feeds cows and horses, there is no crop more remunerative. It requires thorough culture and enriching of the soil, and as a preventive of disease, and as excellent feed, it has no equal. Sow Orange or Altringham early, in good, deep, clean soil.

Cell... should be submitted to thorough ...out, cleansing, and whitewashing, ...cle of vegetation, bits of wood, ... removed and roots sorted over ...

...—Roll where heaved by frost. ... ashes, castor pomace, or the ...hich have suffered by winter, ...

...organization for securing for ... places, and for *good* employ... ...re worthy of confidence so far ... Secure good hands, pay them ...th, and secure their confidence ... "The laborer is worthy of his ...cripture rule.

...early—the earlier the better. ... a more northern latitude. ... to weigh 40 to 44 pounds to ... demand for use in the army ...t.

Onions.—When sown on new soil, sow mixed with carrot seed, both crops will mature; the onions first. The second and following crops on the land improve. The cultivation of onions for seed will often be profitable where the onion maggot is not known or is not very annoying.

Potatoes.—For the early market, plant Dykeman, or some other approved early white sort, in warm, dry soil, well enriched—the earlier the better. For main crop, plant early and deep, in mellow soil without any fresh or strong manure. Ashes and plaster are excellent fertilizers for potatoes.

Poultry.—Set all kinds as early as good eggs can be obtained. Old butter or lard tubs are excellent for nests. The chicks should be fed bread soaked in milk at first; cooked Indian meal afterward. *Pure water, green food,* and some grain daily, with scraps of meat now, and then, heaps of pounded oyster shells, bones and gravel, and a dusting-box containing ashes, are essential to profitable keeping of hens in close quarters.

Roads about the farm.—Work on the cart paths and roads is the first that can be done in the spring. Good, well-graded paths, and level, strong bridges over brooks and ditches save the teams and vehicles, make work easier, and give a thrifty look.

PRACTICAL DISCUSSION.—At the last meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Solon Robinson moved the following resolution:

The best way to preserve manure is to spread it as fast as made, upon the land where it is required.

This resolution was seconded and advocated by Mr. McGraw, Mr. Geddes, and Geo. Clark, of Otsego, who said that he spread his manure upon grass land in winter, even on hill sides, to good advantage. If he could he would spread the manure upon grass immediately after the grass is mowed.

Mr. A. B. Conger contended for the plan of box feeding and to accumulate the manure until spring before hauling. This in cases of fatting animals, but not in young or breeding animals. He also advocates husbanding manure under cover, keeping it wet. If it be applied to grass land it may as well be hauled out at once and spread, and so may it, when practicable, be applied to corn land, spreading it broad-cast, in ploughing or harrowing it in.

With slight modification as to particular cases, the resolution of Mr. Robinson was adopted as the sense of the present meeting, and as that of a majority of those who discussed the question last fall at Utica.

Mr. E. G. Faile, the President, who was reluctant to take the office of President, because he could not make a speech, actually gave one of the most practical and satisfactory addresses. Mr. Faile spoke strongly of the benefits that have accrued to farmers from the implement shows of the fairs, and he strongly recommends a special show of agricultural implements. He also spoke in very high terms in favor of tile-draining, and illustrated its advantages by some very strong facts. He thinks that millions might be added to the products of this State by a general system of draining.

Mr. Faile made an appeal in behalf of agricultural education that will remain upon record in the transactions as a monument to his name, that will be honorable to him, and useful to all who may read it. Altogether the address of Mr. Faile was one of the most practical and valuable that has ever been made to the Society.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The discussion of the question of Long's expulsion will not be resumed to-morrow, as Friday's debate cannot appear in the Globe before Tuesday. The Democrats have determined in caucus to censure Long in order to serve their Presidential prospects, but it is doubtful whether, under the rules, he can be censured, exception not having been taken at the time the objectionable remarks were made.

The rumor that Harris has resigned is unfounded.

A fact illustrative of the temper of the British Government toward this country has recently been made public. The British Admiralty has for years been in the habit of exchanging charts with the National Observatory at Washington. They stopped sending after the first Bull Run battle, and resumed again after the fall of Vicksburg, without a word of explanation at either time.

A terrible rain-storm yesterday caused an unprecedented rise of all the tributaries of the Potomac, Cedar Run, Kettle Run, Broad Run, and Bull Run. The bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad have been washed away, and communication with the army will be interrupted for several days.

The reports in the army are that Lee's forces are strongly augmented by conscripts and the arrival of troops from other parts of the Confederacy. The rebels are making new fortifications along their lines, also at Gordonsville, and from there across between the two railroads.

MEMPHIS, April 7.

Recent advices from Arkansas state that the rebels are burning all the cotton at the approach of our army under Gen. Steele. Passengers from Vicksburg say they are burning cotton all along Red river, to keep it from falling into our hands.

An intercepted letter from Capt. R. Fletcher, C. S. A., to his mother at Pine Bluff, states that a rebel regiment was weeks in cutting a road from Calhoon and Drew counties, Ark., to the Missouri between Bolivar and Greenville, where they succeeded in crossing 1,700 muskets and other munitions of war which came from Richmond.

It is estimated that 55,000 slaves have been taken from Arkansas to Texas in the last three years.

The little steamer Apex was captured on Monday night last, while lying on a bar near Island 35, by guerillas, who took from her all the provisions and boat-stores on board, and threatened to burn her; which threat, however, they did not carry into execution. The captain escaped in the yawl, and was picked up by the steamer Darling, which arrived here last evening.

Persons coming from the South say the rebel ram said to have sunk in Mobile Bay on the 10th of March was seen by them safely anchored on the 16th.

LOUISA, KY., April 9.

Reuben Patrick, Captain of a company of secret service, employed, by order of Governor Bramlette, by Col. G. W. Gallup, commanding the district of Eastern Kentucky, with fifteen men of company I, 14th Kentucky, and four of his own company, at eleven o'clock on the night of April 6th surprised Captain Bradshaw, with 80 men of Hodge's brigade, on Quicksand Creek.

He drove them in all directions, they leaving all their horses, arms, and camp equipage in Patrick's possession, who selected 30 of the best horses, and, with three prisoners, made quick time for camp, where he has just arrived, having left ten dead rebels and seven mortally wounded on the ground.

The captured arms were destroyed by burning them. This is the same Patrick who stole Humphrey Marshall's artillery out of his camp at Shelbyville, last spring.

CAIRO, April 10.

A scouting party under Major Robb went from New Madrid, on Thursday, and camped in the woods, fifty miles below, when the guerillas suddenly appeared and killed the Lieutenant while asleep. They also killed a Sergeant and wounded nine others, four badly. All who could ran to the river and hailed the steamer Darling, and got aboard and returned to New Madrid.

Persons from Paducah say the rebels are in force at Mayfield, threatening to advance again.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Holman, the journal was corrected so as to make it accord with the fact that Mr. Harris, of Maryland, on Saturday, used the word "subjugation" instead of "subscription," in the remarks for which he was severely censured.

The Speaker laid before the House General Grant's report of the battle of Chattanooga, and the reports of sub-commanders, which were referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, offered the following resolutions, and moved the previous question. Upon the motion of the previous question upon them, the motion for previous question was decided in the negative by 42 against 74. Debate arising, the resolution went over.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country, when the passions of the people are inflamed and their prejudices are excited, it is unwise and dangerous to attempt to alter or amend the Constitution of the United States; that ample power is contained within its limits, as it now exercises, to protect and defend our national life; and that the exercise of power not granted by its provisions would be to enter the field of revolution and dangerous to the liberties of the people, tending to the establishment of a military despotism and the final overthrow of free government in America.

Resolved, That any attempt by Congress to reduce states to the condition of territories is as odious and as revolutionary in its character and tendency as secession itself.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to listen to and consider any proposition for reconstruction that may be offered by the insurgents which does not involve the question of separation.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due and are hereby tendered to the officers and soldiers and seamen who have so gallantly borne our flag in the hour of peril to our country.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, re-affirming the principles of the Crittenden resolution, that the war is not waged for the purpose of conquest, but for the restoration of the States unimpaired.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the resolution was tabled—81 against 60.

The House considered Mr. Colfax's resolution to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio.

Mr. Bliss concurred in the views of Mr. Long, but understood his colleague to express only his own opinion, and to prefer the recognition of the Confederacy only as a choice between that and the subjugation of the South; he (Bliss) said that Colfax, in offering the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, was mistaken in his construction of Long's speech.

Mr. Wood spoke against the expulsion of Mr. Long.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, referred to the speech of the Mayor of Baltimore in 1861, in which the Mayor said that Secretary Chase said he was willing to recognize the South.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, denied that Mr. Chase ever said so.

Mr. Wood replied that Chase himself would not deny that he sent, as Wood here stated, a campaign document to be read, in which it was represented that leading Republican expressed an opinion in favor of the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Wood, resuming, said he believed if our Government would act in the proper spirit, by negotiation, peace could be restored without firing another gun. He (Wood) was not in favor of recognition or the secession of the Southern States, but in favor of doing justice to the Southern people by endeavoring to restore them to the Union with all their constitutional rights.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Wood, said, he, Schenck, did not belong to any such school. He, Schenck, was for having no conference with rebels in arms, looking to their recognition. He was for so effectually putting down the rebellion that it would never raise its hydra-head again. The mere intimation of peace had been scorned by the rebels. Some here would crawl on their bellies, and back the rebels, in fact. Mr. Schenck spoke in scornful terms of Wood's conduct, saying that the latter was one who would abase himself to the rebels to restore Democrats to place and power.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, without entering into a question as to the merits of what Mr. Long had said, mentioned the right of a Representative in Congress to express his public sentiments in behalf of his constituents in a decorous and proper manner. This was all that Mr. Long had done. Had Mr. Schenck lived in other days he would have been among the mob who demanded the crucifixion of Christ or those who burned John Rodgers at the stake. The slang uttered by Mr. Schenck was more becoming degraded purlieus than it was in the presence or hearing of gentlemen.

Mr. Schenck briefly replied to Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Colfax asked the House to set apart to-morrow at 2 o'clock to vote on the resolution.

Mr. Orth spoke in favor of the resolution. He said if old Gen. Jackson had been in power instead of the censure passed on the gentleman from Maryland, Harris, the traitor, would now be in the Old Capitol Prison. [Applause.]

Mr. Pendleton raised the question, that the language was unparliamentary, calling the gentleman from Maryland a traitor. [Harris to Orth: You are a liar.] Orth replied, that the vile slabbering of one convicted of treason fell silent at his feet. Orth then replied at length to Voorhees.

Mr. Kermer thought it was right and the duty of the Government to put down the rebellion. He was opposed to some measures of the Administration, but it was idle to talk about peace while armed rebels were in the country.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said the question was not whether the speech delivered by the gentleman from Ohio was treasonable within law, but whether he was worthy to be a Representative.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Information has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Rowan, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, of the capture by the steamer Coulmbian of the steamer Sumpter, and also of the capture of the steamer Hattie Brooks by the Sumter, up the St. John's river, Florida. She was armed and manned by a detachment of men from the Pawnee, under command of Acting-master J. C. Champion of the Pawnee. The Hattie Brooks is a valuable prize. She is fitted up as a fine passenger boat, has fine saloons, and has been engaged in transporting stores down the St. John's river.

CAIRO, April 11.

Memphis papers of the 9th contain nothing of importance from below.

A woman named Mary Simpson was recently arrested near Fort Pillow for smuggling goods through the lines. An order was found on her person from the rebel Col. Hicks for contraband articles, consisting of ammunition, cavalry boots, &c. Several important facts have been obtained from her which will probably lead to the arrest of several prominent traitors in the vicinity of Fort Pillow.

MEMPHIS, April 9.

Grierson's cavalry still hang around Forrest, but are too weak to effect much. Yesterday evening they made a sally upon the bridge over Wolf river, which Forrest had just completed, and succeeded in capturing and destroying the bridge, with a loss of eight killed and wounded, and taking two prisoners.

This morning they had another fight, in which Capt. Harrington, of the 2d Iowa, was severely wounded.

It is reported that Forrest has been reinforced by a portion of Lee's cavalry, and intends crossing the Tennessee river, his demonstrations toward Memphis being feints. Everything here is prepared to give him a warm reception should he come this way.

HUNTSVILLE, April 11.

A caisson of Cogswell's 1st Illinois Battery exploded this noon on the railroad-crossing in front of the depot, killing instantly privates Jacob Eaglehart, Jno. Olson, Wm. Humphrey, David Roach, Wm. Mattison, and Horace Allen, and wounding George Barnes and Wm. Ryan. The bodies were blown to atoms. One body was blown through the top of a high tree and horribly mangled. Legs, &c., were found five hundred feet distant. The horses were killed, and the railroad depot badly shattered. One citizen had his thigh broken, and several were slightly injured.

NEW YORK, April 11.

Advices received to-day state constant additions are being made to the defences of the rebel capital. Mines are understood to be ready at almost all the vital points.

Gen. Wilson takes chief charge of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Neil, and other officers, have been ordered to report to Gen. Smith.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.

Little Rock advices of the 3d state that the only official news from Steele is that he was at Arkadelphia on the 28th ult., and had constant skirmishing with the enemy on the route, but progressed with the expedition, which was at no time impeded.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Gen Crittenden is still here looking for a command.

Gen. Brooks has been released from the command of the Department of Monongahela and assigned to duty under Gen. Butler. His late department has been merged into that of the Susquehanna.

General Grant will probably be here to-morrow.

The reorganization of the army will be completed in the course of a week or ten days. It is enough to say that it is efficient in the full sense of the term.

The tax bill will be reported to the House to-morrow, and if it can be got in the bill, it will be printed for the use of the members of the committee to-night. The tax on cigars is not yet definitely settled.

I think it safe to say that the tax on whiskey will be at least as heavy as one dollar after the 1st of July, and sixty to eighty cents prior to that date.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

HOUSE.

Mr. Davis did not envy the gentleman who refused to expel the gentleman from the House and afterwards voted he was unworthy to hold a seat here. The gentleman has proclaimed himself a friend of the enemies of the United States, in violation of the solemn oath to sustain the Constitution.

Mr. Fink made a lengthy speech in opposition to the expulsion, and also in opposition to the sentiments expressed by his colleague, Mr. Long.

After a few remarks by Mr. Whaley, Mr. Demount said when Mr. Long wanted to win a warm place in the heart and affections of Fernando Wood, the only way was to show that he was a traitor.

The House, at 11:30, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War relative to the Florida expedition says that on the fifteenth of last September General Gilmore addressed to Gen. Halleck a proposition to send a force to operate in that State to recover territory and cut off a rich source of supplies. On the 22d General Halleck replied, authorizing him to undertake such operations as he might deem best.

On January 22d Gen. Halleck wrote: "Matters are left entirely to your judgment and discretion, with means at your command. If expedient, give out or let cotton, or open the fields, enlist colored troops, anything advantageous which may be sufficient to justify the expense; but simply as military operations I attach vely little importance to such expenditures."

Gilmore urged, in reply, that its occupation would afford an outlet of cotton, lumber, and other products, and prevent the rebels from obtaining their supplies of beef, and establish solid communication elsewhere by the seizure and use of the rails of the Fernandina and St. Mary's Railroad, obtain colored recruits, and inaugurate measures for a speedy restoration of Florida into the Union.

The only step taken by the President seems to be the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13.

Major-General Gilmore: I understand that efforts are being made by some worthy gentlemen to reconstruct the legal State government of Florida. Florida is in your Department, and it is not unlikely you may be there in person. I have given Mr. Hay the commission of Major, and sent him to you with some blank books and other blanks to aid in construction. He will explain the manner of using the blanks; also my general views on the subject. It is desirable for all to co-operate, but, if irreconcilable differences of opinion arise, you are master. I wish the thing done in the most speedy way possible, so that when done it be within the range of the late proclamation on the subject.

The detail of labor will of course have to be done by others, but I shall be greatly obliged if you will give it such general supervision as you can find consistent with your strictly military duties. A. LINCOLN.

The expedition numbering six or seven thousand were placed by Gen. Gilmore's order, under Gen. Seymour, and Rear Admiral Dahlgren furnished three gunboats. The particulars of these operations have been substantially communicated to the press heretofore.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe despatch reports a daring attempt on Saturday to destroy the frigate Minnesota. An apparently floating spar approached her, but, on getting near, it was ascertained to be a boat with three men in it. The look-out men warned them, but they pushed boldly for the frigate, and in a few moments an explosion similar to cannon was heard.

The vessel shook as if with an earthquake, and the crew tumbled out of their booths and hammocks. When the confusion subsided, orders were given to pursue the daring rebels, but the Admiral's tug was lying along side, and had no steam up. the other tugs were on picket, and too far off to be of any use, as the marauders rapidly disappeared in one of the creeks abounding in James river. The damage done by the torpedo is very trifling, and has been repaired.

The Times has a letter from the steamer Arkansas, dated New Orleans, the 2d, reporting that the rebel steamer Clifton, formerly a United States gunboat of that name, while attempting to run the blockade off Sabine Pass, on the night of the 21st ult., with over 7,000 bales of cotton, got aground on the bar. She remained there, and was burnt to prevent her falling into our hands. She was totally consumed.

A large side-wheel steamer, with 4,000 arms for the rebel government, had run into the port of Velasco, after being driven off Galveston Bay by our fleet. She got aground in Velasco Bay, and the blockading gunboats attempted to capture her, but were driven off by the rebel shore batteries, whose guns were of longer range than ours. The blockade-runner subsequently got off and proceeded into port. Deserters report that she has been loaded with 1,100 bales cotton, and is awaiting an opportunity to run out. Our vessels are on watch to catch her.

CAIRO, April 12.

Forrest, with a large force, is reported to be advancing on Paducah again last night from the direction of Mayfield. Reinforcements have been sent from here.

The 17th Illinois cavalry, re-enlisted veterans, arrived here en route for home on furlough.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

House.—The galleries are densely crowded as on Saturday and yesterday.

Mr. Stephens from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to prevent depreciation of currency. Its consideration was postponed.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. Long of Ohio.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Report says Bishop McClosky has been appointed Archbishop of New York, and Bishop Spaulding Archbishop of Baltimore.

Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

KNOXVILLE, April 12.

Large number of delegates are in attendance. A train is off the track at Athens having on board a number of delegates. The Convention is not packed. Indications are against a new State being created.

Later: The train is on the track again and will arrive at ten o'clock this evening. Gov. Johnson is on board.

Major-General O. O. Howard is here.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

KNOXVILLE, April 12.

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention met and organized to-day. Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, President, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Col. F. A. Heiskell was appointed in his stead. The entire afternoon was consumed in discussing the resolution to expel any delegate who aided and abetted the rebellion since the meeting of the Convention in 1861. The resolution was laid on the table by a close vote. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Governor Andy Johnson is now speaking to a large crowd in the street.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

HOUSE.

Mr. Eldridge said that this resolution was wrongfully brought here, the only object being to stir up strife and ill feeling at a time when we ought not only to have good fellowship and kind feeling but union of sentiment. Referring to the constitutional provision he denied the right of the House to expel the gentlemen from Ohio, under this resolution for opinion's sake. The Constitution submitted no such question. He disagreed with the gentleman from Ohio, and also the gentleman from Maryland, (Harris). He had not come to the conclusion that secession was a fixed fact, and that the alternative mentioned by the gentleman from Ohio, has not yet been presented to the country. It is possible however, that he may be referred to the New York Times, which says that Speaker Colfax's resolution was without discretion, and the Post says that Long's speech was a legitimate expression. If war was conducted on a proper policy the seceded States might be brought back, but carry it on for subjugation and you never can accomplish your purposes. You accuse the Democrats of sympathizing with the rebels and you don't believe it. The charge is for a wicked party purpose. He said the Republican party was a revolutionary party, both in opinion and practice, and were for overthrowing the constitution.

Mr. Pendleton defended the course of Mr. Long, and said his speech was made under the rules of the House, and at the proper time.

The debate continued, being participated in by Messrs. Garfield, Washburne, Myers, and others until 5 in the evening, when a recess was taken.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, said some men were willing to become famous by consenting to be infamous. He (Spalding) had carefully read and considered the obnoxious speech of the member from Ohio, Mr. Long, and he found no palliation in or about it. His colleague, Long, commenced his wild harangue by announcing his intention to express the convictions of his judgment. Nothing was said without premeditation by him, and yet at the commencement of his singular harangue he made a vile fling at our Chief Magistrate. He denied the truth of the paper read by Fernando Wood, yesterday, that he (Spaulding) made a speech in favor of the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, said he did not believe such sentiments as were contained in Mr. Long's speech should be uttered in this House. He referred to the acts of Buchanan, Floyd, and others, and declared that as slavery was the cause of war it ought to be removed so that we might be an independent nation of freedmen. We should whip down the rebellion. If we cannot do that let us subjugate the South and populate it with better people. If gentlemen have sympathies with the Southern rebellion let them honestly define their positions.

Mr. Harrington characterized the resolution as a partizan proceeding, and not prompted by patriotism. In the course of his remarks he said the people of New England had no stomach for fighting.

Mr. Boutwell asked what authority he had for the assertion.

Mr. Harrington replied that Massachusetts agents were in Indiana recruiting negroes to fight their battles for them. Indiana sent white men into the field.

Mr. Boutwell spoke at length in opposition to this charge, saying that Massachusetts could draft without producing a riot.

Mr. Harrington said the name of Indiana was written on every battle-field.

[Whilst Mr. Harrington was speaking there was some hissing in the galleries.]

Mr. Eldridge said they had suffered enough from New England men in the galleries.

After a short debate, during which some one asked how the gentleman knew they were New England men, the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Rollins, of N. H, directed the doorkeeper to remove from the galleries all persons who may repeat the disturbances.

Mr. Brownell offered an amendment to the pending resolution, declaring Alexander Long to be an unworthy member of the House, and that the Speaker read this resolution to said Long in the session of the House.

Messrs. Holman and Eldridge raised points of order that the alleged offence was committed, and the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, therefore, could not be considered.

The Speaker overruled the points.

Mr. Winfield spoke on the subject, claiming that there always had been war Democrats and always would be. This war had not been precipitated on the country by Democrats. Because he was opposed to the appointment of commissioners to Richmond, he was to be told by his colleage (Mr. Wood) that he ceased to be a Democrat.

At 6 o'clock the galleries were crowded, and very few members were present, as no vote will be taken till Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The Inquirer has the following despatch, dated Nashville, yesterday:

It is certain at last that East Tennessee has been abandoned by the rebel troops, and that they have destroyed all the bridges in their hasty evacuation.

Seven of Longstreet's Generals have been court-martialed in consequence of the failure of the campaign in East Tennessee.

Governor Johnson has gone to Knoxville to oppose the separation of East Tennessee.

Johnston's army is receiving heavy reinforcements. Parts of Beauregard's army and raw troops have arrived at Dalton. Bishop Polk's army is on the way to Dalton.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.

The prisoners who escaped from the forts at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 7th inst., arrived at Memphis.

Reports say that Forrest had his headquarters there, and expressed a determination of holding West Tennessee and driving all the Union men away. About twenty Federals were taken prisoners in the late fight at Augusta, Arkansas.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.

The election in this State yesterday shows a large Union gain. The board of freeholders in Essex had a Union meeting which has not occurred for seven or eight years. H. S. Miles (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Trenton by 25 majority. The whole Democratic ticket was elected.

CAIRO, April 12.

The steamer Pauline from New Orleans 5th, has arrived. Gen. McPherson's staff were among her passengers.

The steamship George Washington, from New York, arrrived at New Orleans on the 4th, with $80,000 in gold.

The U. S. transport Continental, from Portland, arrived the same day.

A large cotton laden schooner grounded near Velasco and was burned after a part of the cargo had been thrown overboard to lighten her off the bar.

Federal cavalry, 4,000 strong, occupied Eagle Pass after a slight resistance by the rebels. Eagle Pass for a hundred miles above Brownsville was a great highway of the Confederates for running cotton and other articles to Mexico. It was the determination of our troops to permanently occupy the place.

The French were marching on Matamoras. A fight had taken place in which the French were victorious. Three French frigates were off the bar preparing to cross.

Cortinas issued a proclamation ordering all the troops to concentrate on the Rio Grande below Matamoras to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

Corpus Christi had been occupied by a large force, and 800 prisoners had been captured. Nearly all the old residents had left the place previous to the occupation.

Eight thousand California cavalry arrived overland and joined the Union forces.

Refugees from the rebel conscription were flocking into our lines by hundreds daily. Immense quantities of cotton have been secured by our troops.

The 1st Texas cavalry, 1,100 strong, were co-operating with our forces. Corn and cotton planting commenced in Louisiana. There had been several frosts in the country.

It is reported that the steamer Luminary was burned in Red river.

The steamer Polar Star takes 800 prisoners from New Orleans up Red river, supposed to be for exchange at Shreveport, as we have about that number in rebel hands there.

The citizens of Alexandria are forming home guard companies for the protection of the election for delegates to the Free State Convention which took place at Alexandria on the first, at which A. Casabot, M. R. Ariail, John A. Newell, and Thomas Wells, were chosen representatives of Parish Rapids.

Col. Clark, Adjutant-General Department of Tennessee, Gen. Finnell, of Kentucky, and Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, were among the passengers by the Pauline Carroll.

Reports of another fight on Red river reached here soon after our troops left Alexandria. A large rebel force, under Dick Taylor, attacked our fortifications, but were vigorously repulsed by the 38th Massachusetts and the 128th and 126th New York, under Col. Smith, of the 28th New York. Our troops fought bravely for several hours with considerable loss. The rebel loss was also considerable. No further particulars.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The steamer Western Metropolis, from Hilton Head, arrived this P. M.

The Palmetto Herald has Florida advices of the 1st.

The steamer Maple Leaf, while returning to Jacksonville from Retalka, on the 1st, struck a torpedo which exploded, tearing off the steamers entire bow. The steamer sunk in 10 minutes. Two firemen and two deck hands were drowned. The passengers, 60 in number, were safely landed. The baggage was all lost, including that of two or three regiments.

A reconnoissance, on the 2d, from Jacksonville, resulted in a skirmish with the rebel pickets five miles from Jacksonvile. The enemy retreated.

A Captain of a Georgia regiment has come in and taken the oath.

A regiment of loyal Floridians was being organized. Reports from Retalka of the 3d state that four of our pickets have been captured, but all was quiet there. Eleven men of a Georgia regiment was fully equipped.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The interest in the resolution debate in the House intensifies, and, if possible, a vote will be taken to-day. The Republicans will set late to attain the results. It may, however, go over till Monday.

There is great military activity in this vicinity. Weather fine.

FURTHER BY THE VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Londonderry, March 28, 10 A. M.—This morning an attack was made on bastion No. 6, and on the whole line. The Prussians were repulsed. At last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey the commands of their officers to advance. The engagement lasted seven hours. The cannonade still continues. One thousand Danes were killed and wounded.

The Daily News learns that on the ground that the difficulties which have arisen as to the presumptive succession to the Austrian throne Archduke Maximillian has deferred the acceptance of the Mexican crown. The reception and formal acceptance was to have taken place on the 27th of March.

The new Mexican loan is the subject of daily fluctuations.

Rumors in the Morning Post continue to express a belief in the alleged holy alliance.

COLUMBUS, KY., April 12.

Last evening an attack was made upon our pickets, some three or four miles east of the town. A corporal of the 4th New Jersey regiment was taken prisoner, and one colored soldier wounded. No further demonstrations have been made. There is considerable excitement, but it is not believed that there is any considerable force nearer than Union City or Mayfield.

CAIRO, April 12.

About 20 Federals were taken prisoners in the late fight at Augusta, Arkansas.

Gen. Dickey, with a large rebel force, had succeeded in crossing the Arkansas river.

The steamer Lady Pike came down from Paducah this forenoon. Her officers report considerable excitement above. Forrest is said to be moving upon Paducah in strong force, followed closely by Grierson on his rear, a force of Federals is on the east, another at the north, and Col. Hicks, with an efficient command, at his front. The inhabitants were expecting an attack hourly.

The steamer Lady Pike left about two o'clock this forenoon, but no attack had yet begun. She met the steamer Baker, loaded with troops, intended as reinforcements for Col. Hicks, sent forward by Gen. Brayman.

MEMPHIS, April 11.

A gentleman who left Jackson on Tuesday has just arrived in this city. Forrest was then in that place in person and had his headquarters at the house of Mr. Ben. Long. He expressed his determination to hold West Tennessee and not allow a single man to stop in the vicinity. Those who gave up their allegiance to the North should go North.

Forrest and his officers were living on the fat of the land, and boasted that most of their supplies came from the city.

The steamer Superior reached this city from Vicksburg at an early hour this morning. She reports that on Wednesday last she was fired into from the Arkansas shore at a point on the river known as Yellow Bend. Upon the steamer reaching Point Bend about 24 guerillas suddenly made their appearance and opened fire with shotguns and rifles. Several balls penetrated the cabin of the boat, but no injury was sustained save by a soldier, who received a wound in the leg.

The steamer Tycoon, which left Duvall' Bluff on the 6th, reached the city early yesterday morning. She brings the news that bands of rebel cavalry are scouring the country between that city and Alexandria, committing various depredations on citizens, and frequently appearing upon the banks of the river, in waiting for steamers.

On the 4th the little boat Moyd was attacked by a party of these guerillas about twenty miles below Alexandria. Some fifty shots were fired at her, one of which entered the pilot-house and wounded the pilot. The excitement in regard to Forrest has somewhat subsided, though fears are still entertained that he may come this way if driven South.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

George H. Stuart, President of the United States Christian Commission, in company with prominent citizens of Boston and New York, have returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac. The Commission is very popular with the officers and men, and its work is in a very flourishing condition.

Gen. Patrick arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac.

The Tribune's special says it is reported on good authority that Gen. Lee has ordered all officers to send their baggage to Richmond before the 9th, as after that date the road is to be used for bringing up reinforcements.

Nine of Mosby's men were captured on Sunday night near Middleburg.

Guerillas last night captured five or six and killed a Captain of the Pennsylvania Reserve between Union Mills and Manassas.

The committee's estimate bill will produce about three hundred millions of revenue. It will be reported on Thursday. A small tax is imposed on crude and 25 cents on manufactured petroleum.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs decided that it was inexpedient to take any action on the House resolution in regard to Mexico at present.

The Virginia Convention for amending the State Constitution adjourned yesterday, having adopted resolutions abolishing slavery in the State.

CINCINNATI, April 13.

A special to the Gazette from Chattanooga, dated the 12th, says the Greenville-Knoxville Convention meets to-day. It is not supposed here that the proposition for a separate State organization will prevail.

Gov. Johnson addressed the citizens of Athens yesterday in a speech more radical than ever.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

KNOXVILLE, April 13.

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention is progressing slowly. The majority report is in soul and substance the Crittenden resolutions—favors conciliation toward rebels taking the amnesty oath—opposes the formation of East Tennessee as a new State. The earliest restoration of civil rights is implored. The minority report favors the abolition of slavery in the State, the enlistment of negroes, and the renomination of Abraham Lincoln. The resolutions were not debated. Adjourned.

CAIRO, April 13.

The rebel General Buford sent in a flag of truce at seven o'clock this morning, demanding the surrender of Fort Halleck, at Columbus, Ky. The white soldiers would be treated as prisoners of war, but no protection was promised to the colored troops found in arms. Five hours was given for the removal of the women and children. The steamer Crawford arrived here at one o'clock this evening, crowded with the latter. As she was leaving Columbus, two steamers arrived from below, with three thousand veterans, en route for home on furlough; also a battery, which were landed, and would doubtless materially change the calculations of the rebels.

The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans on the 6th, arrived this afternoon. She reports that fighting had been going on at Fort Pillow all day yesterday up to the time she passed there, three o'clock P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities. Negotiations were going on, and a flag of truce was visible. After passing, the fighting was renewed, and the Federal flag was seen to come down, but it was believed to have been shot away, as there appeared to be efforts made to raise it again.

Among the passengers by the Olive Branch were Gen. Shipley, Governor of Louisiana, Capt. Miller (late acting Mayor of New Orleans), and Capt. Thompson.

A free State convention was to meet on the 6th, when a temporary chairman would be elected and the machinery for business put in motion.

Four passengers were lost in the recent burning of the steamer Russell. Among them was a Catholic priest, supposed to have been stationed at Natchez.

The Times says that it is reported that the French have occupied Matamoras. Nothing is said to indicate that Cortinas made any resistance. It is quite likely that the announcement was premature.

Small-pox is prevailing in New Orleans to an alarming extent.

Merchandise valued at $34,000 was recently landed opposite Port Hudson. It was seized by the military authorities.

Cotton in fair demand at an advance of 2c on the quotations of last week. The sales on the 5th were 300 bales at prices ranging from 58@71c. Sugar advancing.

Later.—Gen. Buford's demand was for an unconditional surrender of Fort Pillow, and stated that if the fort surrendered the negroes would be returned to their masters, but, if forced to take the place, no quarters would be shown them. Col. Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey, commanding the post, replied that his Government placed him there to defend the fort, and surrender was out of the question.

Paducah advices to noon report matters more quiet, and the probability of an attack greatly lessened. General Brayman sent large reinforcements to both Columbus and Paducah, and no fears are entertained by the military for the safety of either place.

Passengers from below report that Forrest recently crossed Coldwater river, near Jackson, going south, with three thousand horses and one thousand nine hundred wagons. These are doubtless exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant returned to Washington this evening from a brief visit to Annapolis.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say scounts report that Longstreet is in Richmond with the greater part of his command, and that many persons credit the statement.

KNOXVILLE, April 13.

The resuscitated Greenville Convention of 1861 reassembled yesterday at the Court-house. About one hundred and sixty delegates reported in person, representing twenty-two counties. The President, T. A. R. Nelson, on opening the Convention made an explanatory speech and resigned the chair, and Wm. Heiskell was chosen President. Some exciting debates arose on a motion to appoint a committee on credentials with power to determine the loyalty of delegates. The whole matter was tabled. A business committee of one from each county was appointed, which, up to noon to-day, had not been able to agree and report resolutions. The disturbing question is whether the President's terms shall be adopted as a basis for readmitting Tennessee into the Union as a free State.

Andy Johnson yesterday made a strong emancipation speech, and a flag-staff was erected on the spot where the rebels destroyed the old liberty pole in 1861.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.

Judge Niles, of Belleville, Illinois, an old Democrat, formerly a Colonel of one of the Illinois regiments, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the 12th district. He defines his position thus: I am in favor of an unremitting, unflagging, and vigorous prosecution of the war for the attaining of peace and permanent reunion. For that end, and to establish justice, I go for the abolition of slavery and granting absolute freedom by law to every human being in the United States, so as to make slavery impossible in the reconstruction of the Union.

LONDON, KY, April 13.

Trains passed over the bridge at this place this afternoon. Our connection with Knoxville is now complete.

☞ Beautiful colored Photographs at Cooper's new Gallery, Main street, three doors above Third. m16 d14&s w2m

☞ Old pictures copied, enlarged, and finely painted, at Cooper's Fine Art Gallery, Main street, three doors above Third. m16 d14&s w2m

MARRIED,

In Louisville, Ky., April 4, 1864, by Rev J. G. Henderson, Mr. ELLSWORTH SUTTON to Miss BELLE DENNIS, both of Louisville, Ky.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Curd, on Second street, by the Rev. George G. Lorimer, E. W. PECKHAM, of Pulaski, N. Y., to Miss KITTIE B. PRIGS, of this city.

On the 10th of this month, by Elder A. Gupton, WM. L. GUPTON to Miss LAVINIA C. A. MCGUIRE, all of this city.

On the 11th of this month, by Elder A. Gupton, Mr. STEPHEN M. GUPTON, to Miss ELIZABETH A. MANNING, all of this city.

On the 11th instant, in the Cathedral, by Rev. Ben Spalding, Mr. MARTIN B. MILLER to Miss LIZZA FAHRENBACH, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 9th inst., at his residence, eight miles from Louisville, in Jefferson county, Major PETER FUNK, in the 8d year of his age.

In this city, on the morning of the 29th of March, RICHARD F. GLOSSBRENNER, son of S. and A. Glossbrenner, aged 21 years and 26 days.

In Harrodsburg, Ky., 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, on the 31st ult., LEVI WALTER, aged 23 years.

At his residence, in Ladoga, Ind., on the 3d inst., GEO. W. CHAPPELL, in the 37th year of his age.

Died, in Bridgeport, Ky., on Sunday morning, the 3d inst., Miss BETTIE CUNNINGHAM, aged 20.

Died, at Cecilian College, Hardin county, Ky., March 14, 1864, GEORGE S. THOMAS, of typhoid fever, in the 16th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, infant daughter of Alexander and Annie Miller.

A Physiological View of Marriage— Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before. jan32 d&w3m

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address [f15 d&w3m] S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—I want Agents at $60 month, expenses paid, to sell my *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners,* and 13 other new, useful, and curious articles. 15 circulars sent *free.* Address j23 d&w3m JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Me.

$75 TO $150 PER MONTH!

THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY want an Agent in each county to solicit orders for their new $15 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver, and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp and address, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O., a2 d1m&w3m General Agent for the U. States.

W. H. WEBB, Late of Nashville. W. M. COOKE, Late of Nashville

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!!

WEBB, COOKE, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

426 Main st., bet. Fourth & Fifth,

Louisville, Ky.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A VERY large and well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., all entirely new and well assorted, and adapted to the Tennessee and Kentucky trade, which we invite dealers to examine before buying elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as *low as the lowest.* None but dealers need apply, as our business will be entirely wholesale. f29 d3m&w3m WEBB, COOKE, & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on *the four sides of each box.*

FACTORY No. 81 Barclay Street, New York.

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond st.)

A Fine Farm,

UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN Hardin county, near the mouth of Salt River, will be sold or exchanged for property near this city. Inquire at this office. all wtf

Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

WHEELER

Tobacco Warehouse,

PHISTER & HOW, Proprietors,

FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO,

No. 14 West Front street, between Main and Walnut, near Steamboat Landing,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TOBACCO SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATELY, as owners may desire.

☞ Auction Sales—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. Private sales every day.

☞ Storage to Shippers Three Months Free. a5 w2m

RUSSELL COUNTY COURT.

Benjamin Johnson's Administrator against Benjamin Johnson's Heirs and Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CREDITORS of Benjamin Johnson, deceased, to come forward and prove their claims before the undersigned, presiding Judge of the Russell County Court, or file legal vouchers thereof with the Clerk of said Court. I will receive and hear proof of such claims from this time until the third Monday in April, 1864, at my office in Jamestown, Ky.

a5 w4* STANTON P. COLLINS, Judge R. C. C.

Commissioner's Sale

OF

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE LINcoln Circuit Court, rendered at its March term, 1864, in the suit in equity, of Chas. Caldwell et al. vs. J. H. Caldwell, I will, on Wednesday, April 27, 1864, on the premises, in Crab Orchard, sell to the highest bidder the well-known Springs property, containing about 78 acres of land, with all the improvements thereon. Also, a large number of double and single Beds and Bedsteads, Bed Clothing, Washstands, and all other things connected with said property. This property is too well known to require any particular description or eulogy.

TERMS—The real estate will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from date. The personal property on a credit of six months, for all sums over $20, with interest from date; that sum and under cash in hand. Bonds, with approved security, having the force and effect of judgment, will be required for both real and personal property.

Possession will be given in a few days. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. M. J. DURHAM, apr5 w4 Commissioner.

JAS. S. PHELPS, Late of Hopkinsville. ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hopkinsville.

JO. K. GANT, Christian County. JAS. B. TURNLEY, Christian Co.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.,

LOUISVILLE

Tobacco Warehouse,

Corner Main and Tenth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales. mar24 d1m&wtf

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using, this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO., n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Commissioner's Sale of Complete Fixtures for the Manufacture of Tobacco.

Smith & Murray vs. Weatherford & Thomas, &c., Smith & Craddock vs. same, W. B. Craddock vs. same, Thos. J. Whitman vs. same, Dan'l Barbour vs. same, In Equity.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HART Equity and Criminal Court made in these cases at its April term, 1863, I will, at the Courthouse in Munfordville, Hart county, Ky., on MONDAY, the 18th day of April, 1864, sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, a large and valuable assortment of

Screws, Shapes, Presses, and Fixtures for the Manufacture of Tobacco.

Bonds with good security will be required for the purchase money, bearing interest from date, and having the force and effect of a judgment.

JAS. A. DAWSON, m22 w4 Commissioner.

PURE SORGO SEED

AT $3 50 per bushel (packages extra) for sale by BLYMYER, BATE, & DAY, Mansfield, O., manufacturers of Cook's Sugar Evaporator, and dealers in Cane Mills. Sorgo Hand Book sent free on application. m29 w4*

POP CORN! POP CORN!

THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR POP CORN AND Country Produce paid at 238 Market street, between Second and Third streets. all di&w2*

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

WM. SMITH BROWN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

No. 53 Chambers st.,

In rear of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.,

New York.

Sole agents for LADIES' PATENT METALLIC SHANK SHOES. m15 d&w6&w4

GEO. T. BARRET, Attorney at Law. JNO. C. BONNYCASTLE, Late Ass't Q. M. Regular Army.

BARRET & BONNYCASTLE,

Collect Claims for

Pensions, Bounty, Retained Pay, &c.,

Due discharged and deceased Soldiers and their heirs,

ALSO

Quartermaster and Subsistence Vouchers,

And will prepare and prosecute claims for loss or damage of property caused by the Federal armies.

☞ Office on Jefferson street, opposite Courthouse, Louisville. feb5 deod22&w2m*

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

IRON MERCHANTS,

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

HAVE IN STORE

1,000 TONS ASS'D IRON & STEEL, Made of best charcoal and stonecoal stock.

3,000 KEGS NAILS AND SPIKES, Cut and wrought all sizes.

1,600 K'GS HORSE & MULE SHOES, Burden's Improved Government Patterns.

7,000 HORSE AND MULE NAILS, Best hammered make.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. Anvils, Bellows, Vises, Hammers, Files, &c.

PLOUGHMAKERS' MATERIALS. Mouldboards, Wings, Handles, Bolts, &c.

HOLLOW-WARE CASTINGS. Ovens, Skillets, and Lids, Sugar-kettles, &c.

MANILLA CORDAGE, Suitable for Boats, Halters, &c.

BLOCK TIN, LEAD, AND SPELTER, All of which we are selling as low as can be bought of the manufacturers in small quantities.

We are also Agents for

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES, Platform, Hay, Coal, Stock, and Scale Beams.

LILLIE'S F. AND B. PROOF SAFES, With Combination Lock—considered the best in use.

We keep constantly on hand the best Pittsburg Coal in hogsheads, and can furnish it in larger quantities, when ordered, at the market price.

We buy Old Metals, such as Iron, Copper, and Brass, for which we pay the market price. fe22 Mon&Thur1m&w4m

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the Highest Premiums over all competitors at the late State Fairs of

New York, Illinois, Vermont, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Oregon,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs.

☞ Salesrooms No. 5 Masonic Temple, Louisville. apr8 d&w3m

NOTICE.

MR. WM. H. DILLINGHAM IS FROM THIS date connected with the business of our House. April 8, 1864.—d1m&w3m WILSON & PETER.

EAR

AND

EYE

SKILFULLY TREATED

FOR ALL THE

DISEASES & DEFORMITIES

To Which They are Subject,

BY

DR. JONES, of New York City,

WHO IS NOW PRACTICING AT THE

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

Where he will Remain until April 26th.

Office hours from 9 in the morning till 9 at night.

CONSULTATION FREE.

He cures all curable diseases of the Eye and Ear, and performs all difficult and delicate operations in Surgery.

He operates for cataract, without pain, by a new method.

He straightens cross eyes in one minute, in old or young.

He inserts artificial eyes, to move and appear natural.

Dr. Jones cures sore eyes with mild medicines, which give no pain.

He treats amaurosis, or nervous blindness, with a success heretofore unknown.

He cures discharges of the ear, caused by scarlet fever, measles, or other diseases.

He inserts artificial ear-drums where the natural drum (membrane) is destroyed, which improves the hearing immediately.

Dr. Jones performs all delicate operations in opthalmic and aural surgery.

He operates for artificial pupil; falling of the eyelid he remedies at once.

Dr. Jones's instruments are superior to those of any surgeon in America, and give him a decided advantage in his specialty.

Dr. Jones has availed himself of the advantages afforded in the cities of Europe and America to obtain his profession. The proof of the same, his Diplomas, hang in his office, at the Louisville Hotel, open to the inspection of the interested.

Dr. Jones is now going homewards from a professional tour to the principal Western Cities.

His success in the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis, in restoring the afflicted, is without a precedent in Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery. In the city of Pittsburg, during a practice of four months, Dr. Jones straightened 291 crooked eyes of both sexes and all ages, cured or relieved 370 persons of deafness, operated 79 times for cataract, treated 39 patients for amaurosis, (nervous blindness), cured or relieved 20 cases of azoena (footid ulcer in the nose), inserted 19 artificial eyes, cured or relieved 139 patients afflicted with catarrhal affections, cured 6 persons of stammering, operated with complete success 5 times for artificial pupil (*the most difficult and delicate operation in ophthalmic surgery*), cured and prescribed for 82 persons afflicted with otorrhœ (offensive discharge of the ear), operated for polypi in the nose and ear 35 times (a species of tumor), cured and relieved 220 persons of ophthalmia (inflamed eyes or eyelids, or both), cured a great number of all kinds of other diseases and removed a number of specs from the eyes, operated 109 times for pterygium (a triangular skin or thickening of the mucus membrane which grows over the eye). He operated for ptosis (falling of the lids) 13 times, and cured a number of old standing diseases of every variety. Dr. Jones has written testimonials of many of the above cures, and the Pittsburg Chronicle, Despatch, and the Gazette made editorial reports of the above cases during the months of February, March, and April, 1863, giving the names and residences of the patients, which anybody can see for themselves by procuring the papers, copies of which Dr. Jones has in his office.

There have been over 300 of Dr. Jones's cures reported in the Cincinnati and Columbus papers during the last few months.

TESTIMONIALS.

[Editorial from the Indianapolis Gazette, June 27th, 1863, edited by Dr. Jordan.]

DR. JONES AT THE BATES HOUSE.—Public attention, we see, is being directed very considerably toward this distinguished gentleman, and people are beginning to feel that he is neither a humbug, nor even one of the ordinary travelling doctors, but really a scientific man, a blessing to the afflicted, and all, indeed, that he professes to be. We have spoken heretofore very highly and unqualifiedly of Dr. Jones, but we know the man and his eminent success in other places, and know what we are talking about. We commend the Doctor to the public, not for his benefit, but for the benefit of the afflicted—all who have defective organs of the sight or hearing. As an operating surgeon we believe he has no equal in America. He has spent a large fortune in acquiring the knowledge he possesses, in the best schools of Europe as well as in this country, and has since had several years practical experience, attended with success perhaps never before equalled.

A Bad Case of Discharge of the Ear Cured.

My little daughter was afflicted with an offensive discharge from her ears—the relics of scarlet fever. It was fast destroying her hearing, and was very offensive. My family physician said he could not cure her. Dr. Jones, of New York, was practising in Columbus at the time, and, being anxious to save my child's hearing, I placed her under Dr. Jones's treatment. He told me he could cure her in four months, and gave me medicine all that he deemed necessary to cure her under the most adverse circumstances. It is now two months since she commenced using Dr. J.'s medicines, and she is perfectly cured. As this is an extreme case of a disease called incurable. I feel like giving Dr. Jones due credit for his great skill. I advise all who are similarly afflicted to employ Dr. Jones at once. C. C. SMITH, Leather Merchant, No. 278, South Hight st., Columbus, Ohio.

Deafness and Noise in the Head Cured.

[From the Pitts'g Weekly Chronicle, March 14, '63.]

DR JONES AT THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.—We have frequently called attention to the signal success attending Dr. Jones's treatment of eye and ear diseases. His office is crowded every day, and we have yet to hear of a single case of his in which the patient has not received the greatest benefit from his treatment. We have spoken already of the success with which he operates for diseases of the eye. The following certificate shows what he can do in diseases of the ear. We give it in full, because Captain Evans is widely known here, and any statement coming from him will be read with interest. Here is what he says:

PITTSBURG, March 9, 1863.

Having been troubled with deafness for some time past, more particularly after taking cold, and latterly becoming much worse, I made up my mind, in company with a friend, to visit Dr. Jones, at the Monongahela House. On the 2d day of March I did so, and after being seated, I stated my case, giving full particulars. The Doctor's reply was, "I can restore your hearing as well as it ever was." "How long will it take, Doctor?" "Half an hour." "Will the operation be painful?" "No, sir; any operation in the ear that would be painful would be injurious." "How much will it cost, Doctor?" The sum was named. "You can go to work." The Doctor began and went through like some master workman. Instead of pain, certain parts of the operation gave more of a pleasing sensation than an operation in which so much was at stake for me.

In less than half an hour my hearing was perfectly restored, and has remained so ever since. I paid the Doctor his price, and am perfectly well satisfied with my bargain. The Doctor and I are even, except that I think I had the best of the bargain. What I have written I have done voluntarily, and, did I not believe the cure to be perfect, I would say so without regard to any person. WILLIAM EVANS, Commercial and River Reporter, Gibson street, Eighth ward.

☞ Dr. Jones's permanent address is No. 16 Abington Place, New York City.

☞ Patients need not stay with Dr. Jones. If their diseases or deformities require an operation, it is done in a few minutes; if they require medicine, they will receive what is necessary to effect a cure at once, and can take it home without neglect of business.

His Fees vary from $25 to $500.

HIS TERMS ARE CASH.

My eyes have been weak and watery for many years, and I was troubled with floating spots before them. Dr. Jones, who is now at the Neil House, gave me medicine for them seventeen days ago, which has entirely cured them. No one can tell how grateful I feel to the Doctor. Miss MARY KROUSER.

LANCASTER, OHIO, December 5, 1863.

I have been hard of hearing, with singing and other unpleasant noises in my ears, for five years. I heard of Dr. Jones's success, and consulted him, at Columbus, on December 16, 1863. He told me that he could cure me in half an hour. I asked him if he would give me any pain. He said he would not; and in less than half an hour he had my hearing perfect, and it is now still, and I have no doubt it will always remain good. I saw Dr. Jones straighten a gentleman's eyes that were very crooked from birth. The Doctor was not over a minute or two at it. I have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. Jones as a skilful gentleman, and worthy of the utmost confidence. I am a farmer and live at Marion, Ohio. F. W. KOONS.

GUERNSEY BRANCH, STATE BANK OF OHIO, WASHINGTON, OHIO, Dec. 7, 1863.

I have been troubled all my life with one crooked eye, and my vision was seriously affected thereby. Having read of the numerous cures and skilful operations performed by Dr. Jones, now practising at the American, Columbus, Ohio, I resolved to have him straighten my eye. I visited him on the 24th of November, and in one minute he straightened my eye most satisfactorily, without my feeling it. My eye is now entirely well, and perfectly natural. I advise the afflicted to avail themselves of Dr. Jones's visit at once. S. B. LAWRENCE, Cashier Guernsey Branch Bank.

☞ Cross-eyed persons can never see perfectly, especially with the eye that is most crooked. The operation restores sight and appearances, and with Dr. Jones it is a sure thing.

One year ago I was blind in my left eye with Cataract, and becoming blind in my right eye, I went to New York city to consult an oculist. After arriving and making inquiries, I was recommended to Dr. J. A. Jones as being the most skilful Eye Doctor in New York city. After finding his office, I waited four hours for my turn, when I was shown to his consulting room. As soon as he saw me he said, "Your left eye is blind with Cataract; your right one is becoming so, and I can remove the Cataract from your left eye and restore your sight in it, and save your right eye. My charge is from $50 to $500; in your case it will be $150." Said I, "Go to work, Doctor;" he did so, and he has accomplished just what he promised. I saw while there upwards of sixty persons, of all ages and both sexes, whom Dr. Jones had cured of all manner of diseases of the eye and ear. I do most heartily recommend the afflicted to Dr. Jones. REV. HENRY MASTERS, Logan, Hocking Co., O.

My son's eyes were crooked for ten years. Having doctored for them for a year or more in vain, I took him to Dr. Jones, who made his eyes straight and natural immediately. MRS. McALISTER, No. 115 Mound street, Columbus, Ohio.

[From the New York Times, June 4, 1860.]

Johannes A. Jones, M. D., No. 137 Fourth Avenue, is a graduate of a homœopathic and allopathic medical college, and of an eye and ear college. He is the *only scientific oculist and aurist now practising.*

[From Hon. Geo. Raymond, U. S. Consulate.]

BALIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, March 1, 1862.

DR. JOHANNES A. JONES—DEAR SIR: While residing in Hollidaysburg, Pa., you operated on my left ear, which had been entirely deaf five years. I have tested the effects of your skill now over a year, and my ear is perfect in every respect. You will please accept my warmest considerations of esteem, and with free confidence that you are master of your profession. Yours, truly, GEORGE RAYMOND, U. S. Consulate.

☞ Remember! Dr. JONES IS NOW PRACTISING AT THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., where he can be consulted until April 26, 1864. a7

THE GREAT

"AMERICAN REMEDIES"

KNOWN AS

"HELMBOLD'S"

Genuine Preparations

VIZ:

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparation,

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

A

Positive and Specific Remedy

For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the *WATERY OR CALCEROUS* depositions and all *UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS* are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.*

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse,

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Flushing of the Body, Hot Hands, Eruption on the Face, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which *HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU* invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicines for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling *POISONOUS, DISEASED, AND WORN OUT MATTER.*

Thousands upon Thousands

WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF

QUACKS,

And who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

USE

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all Affections and Diseases of

The Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in *MALE OR FEMALE,* from whatever cause originating, and no matter

OF HOW LONG STANDING

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucus Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the skin, giving to the Complexion a Clear and Healthy Color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood-Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to *SCIENCE AND FAME.*

For Medical Properties of *BUCHU,* see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor *DEWEES'* valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. *PHYSICK,* Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. *EPHRAIM McDOWELL,* a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by *BENJAMIN TRAVERS,* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

Extract Buchu.......... $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00.

" Sarsaparilla... 1 00 " " 5 00.

Improved Rose Wash. 50 " " 2 ...

Or half a dozen of each for $12 50, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Deliverable to any address, securely packed from observation.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila.

Address Letters for information in confidence.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" "other" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

" Extract Buchu,

" " Sarsaparilla,

" Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement, and send for it, *AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.*

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

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